HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
9th July	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
13th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
26th "	BENGAL	4556	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6329	EGYPT	7913
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7568	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6322	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6905	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Finochi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL. SEE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July "
† PERLA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers by VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,563	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Seamen House, 84, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSOAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	21st July,	1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,121	30th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs.	a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25	in a box, per box	8	0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25	" "	6	8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50	" "	10	0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25	" "	4	0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25	" "	3	0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25	" "	3	0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50	" "	4	0
PERFECTOS	50	" "	3	8
SENSITIVAS	50	" "	3	0
TRABUCOS	100	" "	9	0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100	" "	7	8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA;

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE;

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS.

THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent,-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

TO BOMBAY HOUSE OWNERS AND RESIDENTS.

THE CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER SUPPLY will soon be available. To gain all the advantages estimates for Light and Power installations should be secured without much delay. We shall be pleased to send our Representative to inspect your place, advise you on the subject and prepare and submit estimates free of charges.

C. JOST & Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS.
SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst. to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1904.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer,

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of DOSSABHOY RUTTONJI COLAH, formerly of Bombay but late of Torquay in the County of Devon in England, Parsi inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Torquay aforesaid on the 28th day of February, 1904, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and four to PESTANJEE KAVASJEE, Esqr., an Attorney of this Honourable Court, are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the said Estate will be remitted to the Executors of the Will of the said deceased in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated the 6th day of July 1904.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Administrator's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 216 of 1904.

Re VALIBHOY MANGALJI and HASSONALLY VALIBHOY, carrying on business under the Name and style of HASSONALLY VALIBHOY and VALIBHOY MANGALJI, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDUL HUSEIN HAKIMJI and others, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents and all other Creditors do appear before this Honourable Court on the twentieth day of July, 1904, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made herein on the ninth day of June, 1904, adjudicating the abovenamed Valibhoy Mangalji and Hassonally Valibhoy, Insolvents, should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings if any taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 6th day of July 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P. M., on 15th July, 1904, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPERS required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for a period of 15 months commencing from 1st October, 1904.

2. Form giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed, "Tenders for Stationery and Papers, &c." and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany the Tender as earnest money without which Tenders will not be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

7. All Stationery and Papers to be in accordance with the Company's sample which may be seen at Parel Depot.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. GOODE,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, 24th June, 1904.

WHY SUFFER?

SEND particulars of your DISEASE with Two Anna Stamps for advice to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.......... 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Latest Design Household Furniture, set of Drawing-room Suits, Moon pattern English Banjo, Marble Clock, valuable Engraving Books, 1 old bronze China Figure, a collection of old blue China Jars, Bowls, Wall Plates, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1904, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sunny House," Apollo Reclamation, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and artistic latest design household furniture such as mahogany dining table, chairs, large mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, Treacher's filter, marble top table and teapoys, carpets, valuable engravings and pictures, set of moon pattern, drawing-room suits, and tapestry, elegant large and small cabinet and chiffoniers, large size corner cabinet, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almirahs, English rocking chair, marble clocks, books, one plate round mostly new banjo by Rose, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plateware, one old bronze China figure, a collection of old blue China jars, bowls, wall and card plates, copper enamelled flower holders, &c., the property of Mr. J. Brown.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 7th July, 1904

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwook and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

STAMPS 50 (assorted) Native States, including Deccan, Holkar, Bhopal, Patiala Travancore, Chamba, Gwalior, &c., Re. 1. Also 500 Assorted Foreign, Re. 1.—B. D. SHARMAN, Gwalior Railway Station.

ONLY 50 WATER COOLERS, which COOL WATER or any LIQUID without the aid of Ice in two minutes, German Silver Rs. 5; Zinc, Rs 3: will be SOLD at HALF PRICE to the first 50 purchasers by R. D. MAHRA, Lahore.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Two Experienced RETOUCHERS (preference given to Black and White finishers), required by high-class firm in the Punjab. European or Native. Good salary to competent men. Apply in first instance to Box "No. 1084 J," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort. Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

K. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

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Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

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" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

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Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902................................ £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 .... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

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SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.................................. Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income......................Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE L. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term, Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs. (as in the second row above).

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 5.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 5-16	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-8	= + 1-4

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 13-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 3-4	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-4	= + 1

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·41	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	1 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= do

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 A.-S. done } firm.
Brown 31 A.-S sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 1-2 J.-A. done, firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-16.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Springwell, Powderham and Nordpol.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

Monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 88 per cent.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·06 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·89	5·55	5·29
—13	—14	—13
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·15	5·11	5·09
—14	—13	—13
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·08	5·18	5·08
—13	—13	—13

4 days

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Do. last year	9,300
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	10·60 —25
Futures, month of July	10·07 —5
Do. do. December	9·28 —12

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 9-16 —1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·29 —12
Do. do. Dec.	9·11 —13
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 5th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,278 bales.
Wheat	14,294 cwts.
Linseed	13,678 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,326 "
Gingellyseed	749 "
Poppyseed	2,776 "
Groundnuts	5 "
Castorseed	690 "
Rice	2,966 "
Myrabolams	1,298 "
Cottonseed	nil
Mowraseed	3,506 "
Gram	2,483 "
Joowar	2,411 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion .... Rs. 1,51,512
Ex s. s. Coromandel, from Melbourne.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY JULY 6.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-8d
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4 to 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		137
Shanghai	30	do	do	192
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash 98-0
1st Settlement 1st August ... 97-12
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	6 2 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	6 0 0	
Castorseed—Tone steady		
Ready	21 0 0	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 27
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales ....bales 5,000
Imports .... do 1,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·75	5·61	5·33
+ 6	+ 6	+ 4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·19	5·15	5·13
+ 4	+ 4	+ 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl
5·12	5·12	5·12
+ 4	+ 4	+ 4

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady.

GOLD AND SILVER.

SIMLA, 30TH JUNE 1904.

I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1904-1905.

GOLD.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1904—			
Weight in ounces...	308,862	55,050	253,812
Value in rupees ...	1,85,54,576	31,25,713	1,54,18,863
To the end of the month of May 1904— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	567,013	105,029	461,984
Value in rupees ...	3,42,30,207	59,75,900	2,82,54,307

SILVER.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1904—			
Weight in ounces ...	9,187,429	4,046,790	5,140,639
Value in rupees.....	1,31,58,164	1,00,05,560	31,52,604
To the end of the month of May 1904— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces ...	17,380,261	6,691,529	10,688,732
Value in rupees......	3,43,43,951	1,69,38,023	1,74,05,928

TOTAL.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1904—			
Weight in ounces.....	......	......	......
Value in rupees.......	3,67,12,740	1,31,31,273	2,35,81,467
To the end of the month of May 1904— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces......	....	....	....
Value in rupees	6,85,74,158	2,29,13,923	4,56,60,235

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1904-1905.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1904 .... (Progressive)	29,09,845	87,48,237	1,16,58,082
To the end of the month of May 1904	48,20,182	2,03,38,205	2,51,58,387

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Mar. 1904	22,54,034	91,50,937	1,14,04,971
To the end of the month of May 1904 (Progressive)	43,98,061	2,55,29,379	2,99,27,440

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	......
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	26 13-16

OPEN strife has broken out between the students of the Catholic University of Louvain and the working classes and small shopkeepers, whose party gained so great a success at the recent elections, says a Brussels correspondent writing on June 16th. The quarrels between the students and the people of Liege are every day becoming more serious. Yesterday the town was given up to uproar, and though a storm for some time interfered with the rioting, it broke out with added force as soon as the sky cleared, hundreds of Catholic students parading the town and shouting party cries in the face of angry masses of workers. From cries the crowds seemed about to advance to actual fighting, when an end to the scene was put by charges of the mounted police. Several charges were necessary before the rioters dispersed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERLAIN—July 1, at Coonoor, the wife of Rev L B Chamberlain, of the American Arcot Mission, of a daughter.
DEEKS—May 25, at Hughes Dell, Simla, to William Charles and Elizabeth Deeks, a son.
GILBERT—June 30, at Simla, the wife of Major G Gilbert 34th Sikh Pioneers, prematurely of a daughter, still-born.
INNES—June 23, at Barisal, the wife of Captain H Innes, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

READ—July 1, at Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, Archibald Maxwell, only son of Archibald Read, of Madras aged 2 years and 3 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 5-50m., 5-26a. Low water, 11-30m.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury empanelled for the case which was not taken up yesterday are required to attend at the High Court this day (Thursday) at 12 o'clock instead of at 11 A. M.

Polo.—Then will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual Deh Jasan ceremony of the Zoroastrian students of the Grant Medical College will take place on Thursday at the Kama Bag.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—On Tuesday the dead body of a Hindu woman was found floating in a Municipal drain off New Purbhadevi Road. She had a "choli" on as also a necklace of beads and two silver rings. There were no marks of violence. An inquest was held by Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, and an open verdict was returned.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mustiali Syedali, a Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of a watch and chain of the value of Rs. 22, the property of one Syed Ahmedali, his master. The accused was employed by the complainant only two days ago. On Tuesday morning he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion while he was passing along Parel Road, and on being searched the watch and chain were found on his person. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Since writing to you last, the weather has taken a change, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. On Sunday night at 11 o'clock rain set in accompanied by vivid lightning and peals of thunder. 1inch 33cents of rain was registered. This rain extended right up to Wadhwan on the main line, and up to Jetalser, on the branch line. Bhownagar had further showers on Monday making the total rainfall in two days 2 inches 3 cents. Of course more rain is required to enable ploughing to be undertaken. The temperature has been much reduced and we are relieved of the oppressive heat we experienced before. It is drizzling as I write.—Owing to the stormy weather steamships belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Company have ceased plying between Bhownagar and Bombay.—The Customs Nakas at Ranpur and Kundli have been closed from Wednesday.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Saloo D'Souza, a Goanese, was charged with the theft of a watch and chain collectively valued at about Rs. 33, belonging to Mr. William Patrick residing at No. 17, Wandby Road. The complainant said that on the evening of the 21st or 22nd June last, he left the watch and chain on a shelf in his room near his bed and went out. On his return home at night he missed the property. The next morning he informed the police. The accused was arrested on Monday, the 4th instant, while trying to dispose of the property at Kamatipura. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having once been to jail at Poona. The Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBED BY HER SON.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jamadar Sorab of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Shaik Fattu Cassam, a Mahomedan lad, aged about 16 years, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 120-10-0, the property of his mother Omdabi. It appeared from the evidence that the accused lived with his mother in the Khetwadi 7th Lane. The ornaments were kept in a box the key of which usually remained on a shelf in the house. The accused stole the property on Tuesday and pledged an ornament with a Marwari for Rs. 6-10-0. With the money he proceeded to the Victoria Terminus Station and purchased a ticket for Nasik. The Railway Police arrested him on suspicion. The accused admitted having removed the property without his mother's permission. He was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

DISORDERLY "SADHUS."—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ramnath Tilaknath and Dewansing Balushah, Hindu "Sadhus" (religious mendicants,) were charged with disorderly behaviour on a public road in Bhuleshwar. It appeared from the evidence that Jankibai, the Hindu female devotee, who was recently presented with a gold bracelet by Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, prior to his departure to Europe, in recognition of her valuable services in redering assistance to the poor Hindu as well as Mahomedan pilgrims, was passing along the Bhuleshwar road yesterday morning. The accused on seeing her began to use dirty words and created a disturbance on the road. Jankibai said the first accused was in the habit of taking intoxicating drugs and creating disturbance. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and discharged the other with a warning. Both the accused were also bound over in sums of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace for six months.

A BANIA IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Paterson charged Manilal Dulabhbhai and a woman named Manekbai with cheating one Javerilal Wandravandas, a clerk at the Standard Oil Company, in respect of Rs. 1,200. The facts of the case have appeared in these columns. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that he was quite satisfied that the accused had made false representations to the complainant and thereby induced him to deliver up Rs. 1,200. Proceeding his Worship said the first accused was one of those swindlers who came from up-country to extort money from people in Bombay. Taking the fact into consideration that no money was recovered from him, he sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. As regards the second accused the Court thought she appeared to have been a tool in the hands of the first accused. He, therefore, sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Your correspondent, Mr. Kasim Beg, has rendered valuable service to the Moslem Community by disclosing a much complicated question affecting the Mahomedans of this Presidency "re" their inclination towards the Congress movement. It is quite true that the Anjuman-i-Islam, which is merely an association like many others existing here, is not in favour of the Congress movement, and, if I mistake not, I should that the Mahomedans of Bombay, some fifteen years ago, firmly resolved not to join the Congress movement and it might have been that the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam then would have voiced their opinion in favour of the resolution. But the fact remains that one or two members of the Anjuman-i-Islam Association do not voice the opinion of the entire Mahomedan public of the Bombay Presidency and hence anything done without the general consent of the Mohamedan public cannot be taken as expressing its opinion. It may be mentioned here that the Mahomedans, being the most backward race in education, cannot join hands with a few in favouring the Congress movement: and it will be a century hence when the Mahomedans will know what politics are, for then they will be on a par with other races. Without the light of education among Mahomedans, it cannot be hoped that they will come forward to help an inauguration of whose aims and objects they are not fully aware. The political rights of the Mahomedans and other races not being equal, the Mahomedans as a race lag behind in joining the Congress movement.—Yours &c.

Bombay, July 6. S. E. S. A.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE.

Duglu Kashiram, a carpenter residing in Clerk Road, was charged before his Lordship and a Special Jury with having committed the murder of his wife Jani, woman, on the 29th April last. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lang appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. A. Oram, foreman.

Mr. S. A. Nathan.	Mr. K. P. Kothare.
Mr. Manekjee, S. Bharucha.	Mr. Edwin Yeo.
	Mr. W. F. Hamilton.
Mr. H. P. Stringfellow.	Mr. R. F. Goode.
Mr. R. N. Mant.	

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury, said the accused had caused the death of his wife Jani with a hammer; practically he had hammered her to death. The learned counsel read to the jury the Sections and exceptions in the Penal Code bearing on the charge and said if the facts which would be laid before them did in their judgment, amount to murder, they would have also to consider whether there existed circumstances in the case which might bring the offence under any of the exceptions to the Sections of the Code. The accused lived with his wife in Clerk Road, Byculla, in a chawl consisting of several rooms, which were occupied by other tenants. Accused worked as a carpenter in a small place partitioned off from his room. Jani was seen assisting accused in his work, then there was an altercation of a trivial nature during which the accused taunted Jani with going to a paramour. Then Jani was observed going into the inner room, the room in which she lived. Accused followed her and came out again. Then he went in again. After this the persons living in the chawl heard a thud, something like a heavy dull fall or noise, on hearing which one of the witnesses, Nana Ranu, went into his own room which adjoined accused's, and which was divided by a split bamboo partition, and saw through a chink between the bamboos, Jani lying in a pool of blood, and by her side the accused, with a hammer in his hand. His wife saw the same, also two other women who were on a visit to his wife. They got frightened and went out of the room into the backyard. Sometime after, accused called his mother-in-law to take away certain ornaments. She saw her daughter's body and coming out, questioned the accused. At nine o'clock on the following morning, accused went to a policeman's post and gave himself up. A panch was assembled, Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Jebb came there and the position of the body and the hammer, and other particulars were noted. There was no direct evidence in the case of persons who had seen the accused strike the woman with the hammer.

Evidence was then called for the Crown.

Nana Ranu, the neighbour, who is a blacksmith, was examined as to what he had seen from the chink.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: The paramour about whom the accused taunted the deceased was Bhaya Sukhia, a tenant in the chawl. A pet child of the accused, died about two months before this incident. Deceased used to cry over it, and was not in good health. The quarrel was this: Jani said she was hungry, and would go into the house and cook the food. Accused said the customer's work should be first finished, and added perhaps she was in a hurry to go to her paramour, Jani rejoined, if he wanted her to go to a paramour, she would. On seeing the accused standing hammer in hand before the bloody body of the accused, witness became confused, and did not know how to proceed or what steps to take.

Mr. Teleyarkhan said, in reply to a question from the Bench, that the hammer weighed about 15lbs.

Ganpati Ramji, assistant, and Tai, wife of the last witness, with Kamla and Hira, the two women who had come on a visit to Tai, were examined in support of the case, and they described what they saw through the chink in Nana's room.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, said death was due to fracture of the skull. It was broken into small fragments and was depressed. If the head was resting on some firm body, a blow from hammer would cause death.

By the Court: The woman would not have been able to cry out after the blow was delivered.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: The woman was perfectly healthy. She was gone with child for four months and a half.

By Mr. Taleyarkhan: It was quite impossible for the woman to inflict the injuries on herself.

Bhimabai, an old woman, was called. Mr. Taleyarkhan said she was not the mother-in-law of the accused, but mother.

Witness said accused had been irritated on account of the Bhaya singing obscene songs boasting of his conquests over women, and by his intruding in the place where women performed ablutions. She was frightened at the sight she saw in accused's room and asked him "What is this in the house" To this he made no reply. At accused's request she took out the money and ornaments from the room, and gave them to her younger daughter-in-law to keep. Subsequently, accused said "Mother, I am going to the Kala Chowki." She became ill with fever. When the accused came to her the next morning he had "ganja" (Indian hemp) with him.

Cross-examined, witness said when she remonstrated with Jani about the Bhaya, Jani became angry with her and abused her, saying, why should she be falsely accused, and if it was continued, she said she would dash out her brains. Jani had lost two children, whose death weighed much upon her mind. About seven months ago she had been attacked with plague, since which she continued in a bad state of health.

Barku Ramji, a cultivator, who had ordered the accused to make a plough for him, was examined relative to a key he had seen the accused hand over to the last witness, his mother; also, Ganpat Ramji, a blacksmith residing in Kala Chowki Road, with whom the accused spent the night; and after him Gannoo Hirji, policeman No. 317 E, doing duty at the junction of DeLisle and Clerk Roads, to whom the accused complained that his wife had been murdered by a Bhaya. The latter witness arrested the Bhaya, and reported the matter to his superior officers.

The Court adjourned till 10-30 o'clock this morning.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE "Pioneer's" Isfahan correspondent writing on June 15th says:—Since I last wrote H. H. the Zil-es-Sultan has returned to Isfahan, and the Chief Priest, Agha Nejafy, has also arrived at that place,

After all the excitement attendant on the departure of these two personages for the Capital and their subsequent return, affairs here seem to be much in the same state as before, and peace reigns once more where before was all excitement and apprehension.

Yesterday marked the arrival in Isfahan of H. B. M.'s Consul-General, Mr. J. R. Preece, C.M.G., and his arrival was attended with considerable display. It is the custom for the Governor to send out an escort to meet Consular officers before their actual entry into the town, and that accorded to our Consul yesterday exceeds anything of the kind before. The Prince's representative brought Mr, Preece into town with exceptional honours, and his reception exceeded in display very considerably that accorded to the Russian Consul-General a few months previously.

It is very evident to the most surperficial observer of events that British prestige in Persia is in the ascendancy, the moral effect of the Japanese war with Russia being very great here.

The Persians, like all others Orientals, are quick to note political tendencies. Past masters as they are themselves in intrigue of any kind, they pay great attention to the European struggle going on around them. They hate, on principle, all Europeans as infidels, but the Russians they object to very strongly, and their feeling towards the English is chiefly that of toleration.

The Russian Consul in Isfahan some months ago when the Zil-es-Sultan left that place for Teheran expressed his conviction that the latter would not again leave the Capital, Naturally he will not now be looked upon with great favour by his Highness, who has since returned with his power in no way diminished.

THE so-called Thibetan praying wheels with which Mr. A. R. Wright made merry before the Folklore Society, are by no means confined to Thibet. They are common to all Buddhist countries. MM. Huc and Gabet found them in all the Buddhist monasteries of Mongolia and Tartary. The praying wheel is a queer sort of monastic mechanical toy. It is, in fact, a water wheel, and, set in a running stream, is supposed to run its course of supplication for hours with as much effect as if the manipulator had spent the time in personal devotions. Should an interloper, however, stop the wheel and set it going again, the channel of divine grace is supposed to be deflected in his favour. MM. Huc and Gabet were once eye-witnesses of a lama detected in this fraud. The results were such as would be described in this country as "a poaching affray."

JABULPUR NOTES.

SINCE last writing the alleged Night Prowler has been tried on a charge of theft of two pocket handkerchiefs from the house of a Hospital Nurse at Saugor. The trial, writes our Jabulpur correspondent, ended in an acquittal which was not at all expected, but the men of the South Lancashires, with the exception of a few, were overjoyed at the result of the trial. The accused was defended by Mr. K. M. Anderson, pleader. The Court was crowded with officers, soldiers and several European residents of the station, and at the termination of the trial the exclamations of joy and the clapping of hands marked this case as a record one in Jabulpur.

The trying Magistrate was Mr. P. M. Greany who showed the greatest impartiality in spite of the prevailing prejudice against the accused, because it seemed to be a settled thing that Tommy was the Night Prowler and Jubbulpur's wife, especially was keen in having been locked up for a time.

The Phoenix Club gave a concert and dance which was a huge success. The first part of the programme was as under:—

Pianoforte Duet...Il Bacio		Milly Symes and Irene Kean
Song	My old countree	Miss G Eakins
Song	I trust you still	Mr Martin
Recitation in Baboo English		Mr Prichard
Song	Always	Miss Corbett
Pianoforte Duet		Misses Fitzpatrick
Song (in character)	Choukina (From the Geisha)	Miss D Anderson
Action Song	Child's tea-party. Muriel Kean, Irene Kean, Milly Symes, Marjory Eakins, Gladys Corbett.	

Where everybody who took part in the entertainment was so good that individual mention is not called for.

I have heard of a curious incident for which perhaps the Tibetans are indirectly responsible and which happened the other day. The 33rd Punjabis being under orders for Tibet, were ordered to hold themselves in such readiness that everything should be prepared, so that they should leave Jabulpur at a moment's notice. True to Military discipline and zealous in following the example of the present Commander-in-Chief of India, of taking time by the forelock, the Officer responsible for having everything in readiness went even so far as to send an order to the Station Master to have a train in readiness. The result was that a train was formed up with engine attached, steaming away in the Station Yard and awaiting entrainment of the 33rd Punjabis for days together, but the Station Master wondering at the delay, communicated with the Military authorities wishing to know how much longer this train should be in readiness. It is quite possible that the Railway Company in question will want to be paid for this standing train! Who's to pay the Piper?

The Sessions Judge is hard at work trying eight cultivators on a charge of rioting with murder. The facts of the case appear to be that two parties went at the same time to cut the crops of a field in the village of Nutwarra. As each party claimed to have the right to cut them, a quarrel ensued and resulted in a free fight with clubs and in the death of one man. Only one party has, however, been charged by the Police i. e. the party at whose hands the man is said to have been killed, and the other party with a few others who are said not to belong to the latter party are the witnesses in the case. The accused are being defended by Messrs. Wrixon and Anderson, pleaders.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SAKALCHUND HATHESING AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE VALLIBHOY MANGALJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. His lordship granted the rule asked for, and ordered the insolvents to submit a rough balance sheet to the Official Assignee.

RE MORARJEE LALJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for one month.

RE KANJEE HIRJEE THUCKER.

On behalf of the insolvent, Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order. His lordship refused the application and directed the insolvent to attend the office of the Official Assignee.

RE SAKALCHAND VANDRAVAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule which his lordship granted.

RE RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY KARANEE.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted his final discharge under section 60 of the Insolvent Debtors Act.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Rattanjee Panachand; Francis Xavier Fernandez, Lukhmidas Pragjee Thucker, Daniel Tillott, Damodar Bhika Lohar, Shaik Kamroodin, Shaik Hussein Barmarey, Joseph Henry White, Anant Parashram Bhole, and William Frederick Thomas Wood.

MAHIM STATION.

A PETITION has been addressed by a number of railway season ticket-holders to Mr. G. A. Anderson, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, in reference to the condition of the Railway Station at Mahim. The petition states that "the Station gives no protection whatever to the passengers either in the hot or rainy seasons and no waiting room except one for the ladies which is hardly ever used, has been attached either to the up or the down platforms. In the rainy seasons the passengers get drenched while crossing the bridge and are in constant danger of getting their bones broken owing to the slippery condition of the steps. When the Agent was addressed last year the only thing done was that some holes were drilled in the steps most of which have now been filled up with mud and dust and there appears to have been no care taken to keep them open. Many of the well-to-do passengers come on the station in their own gharries only to get wet on the station and the bridge. The roofs of the platform are not also such as to give any protection to us while getting in or out of the trains. Under these circumstances we shall be obliged if you will have the bridge roofed over and covered on the South side as is done at Bandora Station and extend the roofs of the platforms in a way that may protect us from the rains."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1293-Bhaishunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishunker Deoshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

208 32—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutoorbujdas Gordhundas vs Muncharshaw Chothia and another—Wadia and Co.
98-04—Crawford B and Co—Charles Douglas and another vs Damodar Khimjee—Unwalla and P—Commercial Cause.
105-04—Hiralal D—Vajeram Sakheram Dewan vs Purshotamdas Jamnadas—M B Chothia.
151-03—Payne and Co—Kikia Khoshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.
689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.
352-01—Mulla and M—Rajabally R, Lakhdhor vs Samson Huskil—Captain and V.
677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.
455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S.
75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola [Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.
128-07—Jamsetjee and R—Abdul Hussein Nujmudin Chinwala vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co Bhaishanker K and G and D D Romer.
689-03—Bicknell M and M—Bai Vahalivahu widow vs Hemraj Jugsung and another—Malvi H and M.
870-98—Little and Co—Raghowji Vijpal vs Narrondas Parmanand—In person.
251-00—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vijpal vs Narsondas Parmanand.
79-01 and 0393-00—Crowford B and Co—Cowajee Furdoonjee Postwala vs Raisep Amerchand—Little and Co.
726-03—Madhowjee and V—Gurgabai Alias Premonbai vs Haridas Narronjee—Daphtary and F.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

For an Exparte Decree.

359-04—Motilal and Co—Tricumdas Purshotum and others vs Narondas Toolsidas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

411-03—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Commercial Cause for taking evidence.

614-02—P and Bier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

Long Causes.

615-03—Smetham B and N—Vithal Luxuman Chunekar vs Gajanao Shamboo Sadhab and others—Jamsetji and R—and In person—Part heard.
753-03—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastian Pereira—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.
29-02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastiao Pereira—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Wednesday.—Pressure has changed by only small amounts in the area of residual depression in the north-west peninsula. It has fallen briskly to rapidly in Upper India, the United Provinces, north-east India, and briskly in the interior of Burma. A shallow depression is shown to-day in south Bengal. Moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, and showers in the interior. Rain has decreased in north-east India, the only falls of importance occurring at Calcutta and Saugor Island. Showers have fallen in the West Himalayas, East Punjab, West United Provinces, Central Provinces and light to moderate rain in Central India and Rajputana, light to heavy rain in Gujarat and moderate rain on the West Coast. Rajkot has received 4 1-2 inches; Mercara, Tavoy Akyab 3; Saugor Island, Roorkee, Mount Abu 2 1-2; Cochin Dwarka, Udaipur, Nowgong, Delhi, Calcutta 2; Toungoo, Simla, Surat, Veraval, Ahmedabad, Sutna, Sambalpur, Belgaum 1 1-2; Umballa, Dehra Dun, Agra, Jhansi, and Bhuj one. The depression in Bengal is likely to remain almost stationary during the next 24 hours and rain should increase in Assam and Bengal. Light to moderate rain is probable on the West Coast, moderate rain in Gujarat, showers in the Central Provinces, Deccan, North-east Coast, light to moderate rain in Central India, Rajputana and the hills and plains of the east Punjab and of the west United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The barque Diana, Captain S. Pahlsson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunburry, reports having experienced strong W. S. W., gale near Bombay and the Coast of India. The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, Captain J. G. Cowie which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, met with exceptionally heavy monsoon with overcast sky and heavy sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba In. Cts.	
Previously registered	26	83	27	97	28	48	20	73
Wednesday, 6th July	1	38	0	63	1	71	1	87
Total	27	21	28	60	30	19	22	60
Total fall to 6th July. '03	26	33	25	35	25	25	29	35
Total fall to 6th July. '04	9	75	12	51	13	29	10	77

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

Wednesday, 6th July .... In. 0 Cts. 73

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Average hours.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·423	Calm	12	94·0	84·1	68	......	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·455	SW	10	97·3	90·2	69	......	0·00	— 0·1[illegible]
Muscat	......								
Aden	29·711	E	4	94·3	82·3	69	......	0·0	— 0·01
Lahore	29·399	SSE	4	106·4	81·3	66	......	0·95	— 1·95
Sirsa	29·420	Calm	7	93·3	79·1	67	......	1·21	— 1·17
Delhi	29·405	E	4	93·2	75·3	84	2·24	4·55	— 0·69
Agra	29·402	SW	2	9[illegible]·0	77·4	89	0·75	5·68	+ 0·90
Cawnpore	29·467	WSW	7	99·4	79·8	70	......	3·07	— 2·54
Allahabad	29·412	W	4	93·[illegible]	8[illegible]·1	78	......	1·6	— 6·25
Jhansi	29·453	SSW	6	98·7	75·6	89	1·29	4·81	— 3·65
Jacobabad	29·364	Calm	4	11[illegible]·7	89·6	5[illegible]	......	0·30	+ 0·04
Karachi	29·451	WSW	16	91·[illegible]	8[illegible]·3	79	......	0·00	— 0·97
Jeypore	29·451	Calm	5	97·2	77·1	89	0·13	1·64	— 2·55
Ajmere	29·415	NW	7	90·9	78·5	85	0·40	2·58	— 1·20
Deesa	29·455	SSW	14	91·4	74·0	98	0·46	3·95	— 0·03
Ahmedabad	29·466	SSW	3	8[illegible]·1	75·1	97	1·58	3·7[illegible]	— 5·21
Bhuj	29·405	NW	17	86·3	70·9	94	0·98	1·32	— 1·36
Jamnagar	29·493	WSW	14	83·5	73·2	96	3·77	5·79	— 1·15
Dwarka	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......
Rajkot	29·456	W	13	79·4	71·8	98	4·35	6·54	— 0·57
Bhavnagar Para.	29·475	W	10	81·0	76·5	89	0·17	2·24	— 3,7[illegible]
Veraval	29·431	WSW	10	78·7	76·3	92	1·28	5·35	— 0·90
Neemuch	29·495	SW	9	86·[illegible]	72·7	65	0·[illegible]4	5·73	— 0·86
Indore	29·410	SW	6	85·6	71·1	85	0·[illegible]2	8·47	— 0·43
Saugor	29·497	WSW	9	91·4	72·6	9[illegible]	0·10	5·[illegible]1	— 5·8[illegible]
Jubbulpore	29·495	WSW	6	92·0	71·6	9[illegible]	0·34	4·35	— 8·82
Hoshangabad	29·529	SW	6	94·6	75·2	84	0·05	4·16	— 5·18
Khandwa	29·517	SW	10	89·7	74·6	74	......	6·4	— 0·98
Raipur	29·516	SW	10	85·6	74·4	85	0·19	17·82	+ 6·[illegible]
Nagpur	29·551	W	13	88·7	75·1	78	0·15	11·7	+ 0·75
Amraoti	29·57[illegible]	W	12	87·1	73·5	77	......	11·[illegible]	+ 3·[illegible]0
Akola	29·551	NW	6	88·0	72·8	78	0·05	8·98	+ 2·37
Surat	29·485	WSW	8	81·0	76·0	95	1·17	5·75	— 6·97
Malegaon	29·50[illegible]	SW	14	82·[illegible]	71·0	74	0·03	5·[illegible]9	— 0·38
Bombay	29·567	WSW	2[illegible]	8[illegible]·5	78·5	84	0·39	30·66	— 4·65
Poona	29·636	WSW	21	79·1	71·4	8	0·14	2·65	— 3·14
Ahmednagar	29·594	SSW	20	85·4	69·4	[illegible]6	......	3·43	— 2·11
Aurangabad	29·549	WSW	19	83·8	68·2	7[illegible]	......	9·0[illegible]	......
Sholapur	29·638	SW	24	90·2	71·5	70	......	7·[illegible]	+ 2·41
Ratnagiri	29·685	WSW	14	83·3	77·9	8[illegible]	0·38	[illegible]	+ 25·08
Bijapur	29·675	SW	20	81·9	70·3	8[illegible]	0·02	3·61	— [illegible]·35
Belgaum	29·715	WSW	32	73·8	65·8	95	1·6	[illegible]·65	+ 3·93
Mormugoa	29·726	W	13	85·0	7[illegible]·4	93	1·4[illegible]	39·78	+ 30·62
Karwar	29·749	W	5	84·2	74·5	81	1·60	63·36	+ 19·10
Mangalore	29·800	W	[illegible]	85·4	73·9	92	1·4[illegible]	60·82	+ 16·0[illegible]
Calicut	29·835	SW	8	82·2	74·[illegible]	92	0·95	53·17	+ 1·[illegible]45
Cochin	29·861	W	L	81·2	73·2	90	2·16	46·8[illegible]	+ 12·[illegible]1
Bangalore	29·806	WSW	15	80·3	6[illegible]·8	85	......	2·70	— 1·68
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·838	W	13	86·9	72·[illegible]	7[illegible]	......	7·75	+ 2·3[illegible]
Masulipatam.	29·655	WSW	15	95·1	80·1	68	......	4·18	— 1·61
Bellary	29·719	WSW	14	89·0	70·7	69	......	3·[illegible]1	+ 1·15
Cuddapa	29·702	W	G	100·2	77·9	58	0·0[illegible]	2·13	— 1·87
Madras	29·732	SW	9	99·0	79·0	71	0·14	0·78	— 2·29
Coimbatore	29·787	W	1	88·4	71·1	76	......	2·11	+ 0·[illegible]7
Trichinopoly.	29·789	Calm	6	99·1	78·3	59	......	0·00	— 1·79
Nagapatam	29·767	SW	8	96·2	75·0	72	0·04	1·51	— 0·40
Colombo	29·8[illegible]1	SSW	8	78·5	73·0	91	0·16	14·2[illegible]	+ 5·3

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·61 (31·03); G. T. H.=0·63 (31 63) St. G. H.=3 58 (28·61); C, P,=0·39 (21·66)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab and at Agra and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The barometer is from ·02 to ·13 below normal all over the country lying to the north of latitude 17°, the greatest deficiency being in Gujarat.

Winds are south-westerly to north-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Gujarat and at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Bijapur.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Hoshangabad, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Lahore and 5° to 14° in defect at Sirsa, Bhavnagar, Agra and Malegaon. The maximum varied from 113° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 84° at Karachi to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the principal amounts being 4·35" at Rajkot, 2·24" at Delhi, 2·16" at Cochin, 1·60" at Karwar, 1·58" at Ahmedabad, 1·41" at Mangalore, 1·40" at Mormugao and 1·20" at Jhansi.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure still lies over he whole of the Gujarat and Khandesh, and weather there and on and off the North Konkan, Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts is squally and unsettled. Rain is to be expected over this disturbed area and also in Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th July 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah. ....inches	29·574
Temperature of the air ....degrees	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	82·5
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General-Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	515
Fall of Rain	0·97
Total fall during month	5·51
year	21·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—JULY 5TH.

10 p.m. .... 81·3

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 6TH.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	77·4
4 p.m.	81·6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1493 tons, Captain W Murray will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Omba, 1907 tons, Captain J Williams, sailed yesterday for Dupp, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, 2504 tons, Captain J G Cowie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 9th June with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain J S Mylcrist, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE Barque Diana, 696 tons, Captain S Pahlsson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunburry (W Australia) 23rd May, with a cargo of Railway sleepers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain J T Hirst, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2319 tons, Captain T G Knox, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr Fulfillan and Mr T Childes as passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Selesia Captain L Stabtle from Trieste via Karachi arrived here last evening with the following passengers:—Mr Lukowsky, Mr Lehmann, Rev L P Larseh, Mr S Levy, Mr Nordt, Mr O Shelton, Mr and Mrs Buppard and 2 infants Mr and Mrs Schwesger and infant Mr T S Nahapiet from Port Said Right Revd. Dr. Clark from Aden.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 4th July should be regarded as a Half Weather working day for steamers in the Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARIN SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry 31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Kareo	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	696	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Capara	1218	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Java	920	Carey			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Murray			M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Metcalfe			B & P S N Co
Henry Bolckow	(33)	Kemp	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Imaum	2704	Penberthy	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
Dagfred	1659	Milberg	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co
Megna	772	Macgregor			M M & Co
Upada	3302	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Rajput	3615	Craig	Calcutta		T M & Co
Chindwara	1481	MacLean			M M & Co
Pekin	2521		Cooke	9-7	P & O Co
Auchencrag	2541	Reid			K Nixon & Co
Adato	2145	Brodie			Bombay Co
Landaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Clan Grant	2504	Cowie			F Muir & Co
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlsson			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ton.	Ca	Shed. Vessel.	pt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Macintyre	3052	Fishenden	Ams'dam	14-7	T M & Co
C	Clan Macalister	3064	Sterling	Hamburg	1-7	F Muir & Co
D	Knowsley Hall	2750	Buck	K'chee	12-7	K Nixon & Co
F	Fultala	2702	LeMarchand	Liverpool	7-7	M M & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Jeddah	12-7	B & P S N Co
I	Welsh Prince	3218	Dooull	Antwerp	9-7	W & A G
L	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	16-7	H C Joosub
M	King Arthur	1047	Bunet	P Gulf	16-7	B & P S N Co
P	Loodiana	2124	Sharp	Zanzibar	13-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	K'chee	9-7	Shepherd
Puri	827	Ahmed	Janjira	16-7	Shepherd
Kaweri	552	Ahmed	B'nugar		Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	M Goa	7-7	Shpd & Co
Bahaduri	823	Fakeera	K'chee	7-7	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
6	Coromandel	2753	Montford	China	27-7	P & O Co
7	Oriental	3·85	Spicer	London	9-7	P & O Co
11	Kasara	505	Hirst	Persian Gulf	7-	M M & Co
16	Dwarka	753	Rothwell	Karachi	9-7	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ismaila........3381 Stebbing........Stream........7-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Barque Diana s	Pahlsson	Bunburry, May 23
	Clan Grant s	Cowie	Liverpool, June 9
	Silesia	Stabile	Triests, June 11

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Omba	Williams	Dieppe
	Nubia	Knox	Liverpool, &c.
	Naseri	Mylcrist	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ellora, Murray for Calcutta.
" Kasara, Hirst for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday —

Steamer Clan Grant for Liverpool, &c.
" Knowsley Hall for Liverpool via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
2	Venetia	2333	Madras
2	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
2	Arratoon Apcar	3879	Hongkong
2	Nowshera	1961	Bombay
3	Ehrenfels	2867	Hamburg
3	City of Sparta	3339	London
3	Goodwin	2232	Boston & W Y
3	Itria	3382	Bombay
3	Goa	1217	Chittagong, etc
3	Jumna	3075	Australia
3	Oakley	2456	Bombay
3	Cymbeline	2150	U Kingdom
4	Bihara	1932	Rangoon
4	Scindia	3053	London
4	Gibraltar	2173	Bombay
4	Argyll	3882	Madras

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
26	Clan Farquhar	Liverpool
28	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta
30	Clan Macaulay	Pondicherry
July.		
1	Clan Forbes	Coconada
3	Wariesfels	Antwerp

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The P and O Co's steamer Peninsular, arrived at Suez from Bombay this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fultala s—29 bales silk waste David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—3 bales carpets Tellery and Staurides; 15 bales carpets 154 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 187 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 70 cwts olibanum H Virdhare; 3 bales carpets D Galcha and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macallister s—21 cwt wheat and 20 cwts linseed J Duxbury and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, July 7.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) the 7th at 5-30 p.m. also on Monday the 11th Tuesday 12th and Thursday the 14th instant at the same hour.

2 The signalling class will meet at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) the 7th instant 5 30 p.m.

3 There will be Drill for trained Members at the Town Hall on the 7th, 11th, 12th and 14th instant at 5-30 p.m.

4 The Range at Colaba will be reserved for the monthly challenge Cup and practice on Saturday afternoon next the 9th instant commencing from 4 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

IN addition to other refugees who have lately started back for Kabul, a prominent old high official, Khushdil Khan, the present Wazir of Sirdar Ayeb Khan, is about to return to the Afghan capital. It appears that he made application through the Afghan Envoy and has received permission from Habibullah Khan to come home, together with his family. He has been granted Rs. 50,000 for travelling expenses, and only awaits the arrival of an escort. Khushdil Khan, who is about 60 years old, belongs to the Durani clan of the Barakzai tribe and is a brother-in-law of the late Amir Sher Ali Khan. He was Governor of Turkistan, in which appointment he succeeded his father after the latter's death. One of his sisters, who was left behind in Turkistan, is now an influential wife of the Amir. Khushdil Khan has been with Ayub Khan all along from the time of the prince's escape from Afghanistan, and was in receipt of a political pension of Rs. 1,500 per month from the British Government. He is leaving India with the permission of the Government and of Sirdar Ayub Khan, his old master.

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

GREAT BRITAIN

LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

—

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904.

JAPAN AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

JAPANESE statesmen strongly resent the introduction of any discussion on the "Yellow Peril" in connection with their continued successes. But the premier, Count Katsura has permitted the representative of an Anglo-Japanese journal to give to its readers his views on the subject and the aims and objects of a triumphant Japan. The nation accepts her place among the nations of the West as bound by the principles of international law, both in peace and in war; though she regards a judge, sitting in the highest Court of Arbitration in the world, as exceeding his duties, when he introduces into his judgment uncalled for criticism of an action in no way connected with the case under consideration. And, added Count Katsura, whether or not it is the destiny of Japan to be the leader of the East remains to be unfolded. But if ever that responsibility shall be hers, of one thing the world may be sure: She will not willingly retrace her own steps; and she will at least endeavour to persuade the East to do what she is trying to do more perfectly. Alarmists will foresee the end of Western domination of the East in this, the overrunning of India and the end of British rule, Japan and China defying the Great Powers of the West and the realisation of their dream of the exaltation of the pig-tail. But Count Katsura said more. There was nothing in his words which justified the assumption that Japan contemplated aggression or the adoption of any course which shall not be strictly pacific. No one can look at the map and recall the course of Russia, said the Premier, without seeing that that course meant imminent peril to Japan and that there could be no permanent peace until she was put in bonds which she could not break. The object of the War, he wished it to be clearly understood, was the security of the Japanese Empire and the permanent peace of the East.

Count Katsura, by way of illustrating the position of Japan, put it, not inappropriately, as being analogous to that of Ancient Greece in her contest with Persia; a contest for the security of Greece and the permanent peace of Europe. Japan, said he, is Greece and Russia is Persia. And further the Premier impressed upon his interviewer the utter injustice of representing the War as one for the supremacy of race over race or religion over religion. With differences of race or religion, he emphatically denied it had anything to do, but was carried on "in the interests of justice, humanity and the commerce and civilisation of the world." In saying this, he claimed to be speaking not only as an individual, but also as Prime Minister and more than that as expressing the mind of the Emperor. Every point which the enemies of Japan have brought forward, with a view to alienating foreign sympathy, was refuted by the Premier who denied that to serve her own ends Japan would not be above utilising the anti-foreign spirit that is now lurking among the masses of China, the spirit that held the Legations in Peking in peril of life, that massacred hundreds of helpless foreigners and Chinese Christians and that brought deep anxiety and sorrow to the whole world. Through all that trying time, as the Premier claimed, no one could say Japan was derelict in the performance of her duties and no one has a right to insinuate that in the future she will be less broad-minded, less honourable, less humane, or less the friend of the civilisation of the West than she was when her army went to the relief of the foreigners besieged in Peking. There were many excellent points in the remarks of Count Katsura. He ridiculed the idea that it would have been well to have had China for an ally in the present war and emphasised Japan's endeavours to restrict the field of operations and to preserve the neutrality of China. One great reason of this endeavour, he urged, was precisely to avoid the danger, with all its terrible possibilities, of fanning into a flame the anti-foreign spirit in China, "for when Japan said the permanent peace of the East, she did not mean the East in arms against the rightful interests of the West or the civilisation of the world." He justly denied that in this conflict Russia stands for Christianity and Japan for Buddhism and his claim cannot be refuted that Japan stands rather for religious freedom—there not only being many Christian institutions in Japan but six Japanese Christian chaplains accompanying the troops in Manchuria.

As a counterblast to the Japanese Premier's assurances, Count Cassini, a Russian diplomatist is touring the States. We cannot find that much success has so far attended his operations. Indeed, he committed a very serious initial error in insulting the intelligence of the American people by telling them the war was forced on Russia by Japan and in so doing, as a New York journal observed, "unwittingly furnished a standard for measuring the credibility of any statement made by his Government in referring to the signing of the treaty he had the honour to negociate, giving to Russia railroad and other concessions in Manchuria. He seems to have forgotten, or assumes that people here have never known that the existence of any such treaty was emphatically and categorically denied by the Russian Government for years, after it was first published, and that to-day no official version of it has ever been given to the world." Our American contemporaries decline to accept the explanation that the Blagovestchensk massacre was of Chinese, not of Russian origin. It may be true, remarks one of them, as the Count avers, that Russia restored order in Manchuria, but it was in her characteristic way, of which Poland and other parts of the Empire have had unhappy experience, and all available evidence combines to show that the antecedent was of her own making. The United States believe in Japanese methods, much more than in Russian and we are with them. As Count Katsura reminds us, Japan has accepted the education of the West. Students in Japan are taught precisely the same subjects—with the exception that little attention is paid to Greek and Latin—as students in Europe and America. Japan has searched the whole world to get the best system of education possible. Again, since the beginning of the new era, Japan has entirely remodelled her laws, criminal and civil, after a most painstaking study of the laws of Europe and America; she has no reason to be ashamed of her laws or the administration of them, even when judged by the standards of the West. And with regard to her constitution, the Premier's words are well worth quoting: "Perhaps there is nothing more peculiarly characteristic of the civilisation of the West than government under a Constitution; though there are nations which belong geographically to the West in which a Constitution is not regarded as advisable." Supposing Japan ousted Russia throughout Asia would the people have very much reason for regret?

WHO ARE THE RUSSIANS?

THE Russo-Japanese War has directed the attention of the average man to one of the most interesting ethnographic problems that Europe has to present. On the one hand, it is taken for granted that the War is being waged between forces which respectively stand for Europe and Asia in race, sentiment and civilization. On the other hand, it is boldly asserted that the struggle is merely one of Asiatic versus Asiatic, that the origin, traditions and characteristics of the mass of the Russian people are entirely oriental and that the Russian Empire in Europe is in almost the same relation to western races as the Turkish. While Russian apologists declare that Russia is fighting the battle of Europe in opposition to the threatened invasion of the Yellow race, more candid Russians admit that their people are essentially Asiatic in character and feeling. The ethnographical gospel according to these candid persons is summed up in the proverb which tells us what happens when a Russian is scratched. It is with considerable racial pride that this trait is described as an indication of what is likely to happen to the Japanese eventually. When the Russian is cornered the Tartar will out and there will be no ruth in the things he will do. Is that an accurate picture of the Russian and does he represent Europe, or really Asia in Europe? The question is by no means a new one and has been variously answered by distinguished students of ethnography. It is commonly supposed that the majority of the Russian people belong to the Slavic races which, some writers declare, entered Europe at the same time as the Teutonic and other Indo-European families, and others assert originated in Europe. But Professor Karl Blind in the "North American Review" reminds us that the Polish writer Duchiuski long since disputed the right of the Russians to pose as Slavs. As he points out, the Russian Kingdom was founded by Scandinavians—Rurik and his brothers, who have been variously called Swedes and Slavs and who gave the name Russia to the Kingdom thus established. The country, we are told by Professor Blind, was inhabited mainly by tribes of Turanian and Mongolian affinity. Duchiuski, who being a Pole must be admitted to be prejudiced, Henri Martin and others held the same view that the Russians were not Slavs and moreover did not belong to any Aryan race. The old theory used to be that the Aryan race was cradled in Asia, but in recent years the doctrine of the European origin of the Aryans has gained ground. Apparently following this theory, Professor Karl Blind declares that the Russians are absolutely non-Europeans, though they include European elements. But Penka, a writer, probably of equal authority to Duchiuski has deduced entirely different conclusions. He agrees with the latter and others in denying the right of the Russians to be called Aryans, but he goes further and denies the right to the whole of the Slavonic family. He declares they originated in Europe as did the so-called Indo-European race altogether and in this he is supported by Schrader. According to Penka, the Slavs belong to the Ugro-Finnish race. Thus we have it variously asserted (1) that the Russians are not Slavs and belong to a non-Aryan, non-European race; (2) that the Russians are not Slavs, but belong to a European, non-Aryan race; (3) that the Slavs are a mixed European, non-Aryan race; (4) that the Slavs are Aryans and came from Asia; (5) that the Aryans originated in Europe; (6) that the Russians originated in tribes of Turanian and Mongolian affinities and are therefore Asiatics. Between all these theories it is somewhat difficult for the average man to decide how he should classify the Russian.

IRON ORES IN JABALPUR.

THE "Agricultural Ledger" (Mineral and Metallic series, No. 21) throws an interesting light on the various kinds of iron ore found in the Jabalpur district. Mr. Edward P. Martin and Professor Henry Louis who carried out the investigations did their work thoroughly. All the better known localities in the district in which iron ore was recorded to occur were investigated carefully. The occurrence of ore in these places has been known for a long time, and iron has been made there for centuries by native methods. The fact of ores existing in any given place suitable to the native methods of iron smelting is no proof, however, that the locality would be equally adapted to modern processes. Apart from the importance of accessibility to a railway line by which coke could be imported, and the products shipped to their market, the two methods demand different conditions in the ores themselves. Thus for native methods a soft ore in powder or in small fragments is best; for modern blast furnace practice a hard lumpy ore is esssential. For native methods the presence of phosphorus or other similar impurity is no drawback, whilst it is fatal to the manufacture of steel by modern acid processes. The amount of ore, that could keep the whole of the native furnaces in the Central Provinces busy for the year, would not supply a modern furnace for a single week. All the conditions are thus essentially different and it was necessary to investigate these ore deposits with strict reference to their suitability for modern methods. It is quite possible that in a country where labour is as cheap and as plentiful as it is in India, a sufficient ore supply might be obtained by scattered workings throughout this area to keep iron works fully supplied for a number of years; but, on the other hand, there is no evident and assured supply, such as should be secured beyond possibility of doubt to justify the vast expenditure that large iron works must necessarily entail.

THE FINGER-MARK SYSTEM.

GOOD results have been achieved from the registration of finger-marks at Scotland Yard. The system has never ceased developing under the enthusiastic direction of Mr. Henry formerly of Bengal. There is now a very considerable net work of what might be called finger-mark intelligence all over the country. As the classification of finger-marks becomes wider and more thorough, habitual offenders are detected with greater ease. The astonishment of some of them at having all their old offences brought up against them, when they have been caught in the attempt to conquer some new world where they supposed themselves to be quite unembarrassed by fame, is stated by the Scotland Yard officials to be very amusing. It cannot be long before they cease crudely to regard the finger-mark system as simply a means of identifying a man who has been stupid enough to leave a mark on a window or elsewhere, as a burglar leaves his boot-mark on a flower-bed. But even when they have the new knowledge, awe of so infallible a system may be none the less a first-class deterrent. Here in India, where the system has been in force for some years, it is not known whether it has a deterrent effect on notorious criminals, but it most assuredly has given the utmost possible assistance to the police in the identification of criminals. It is strange to think that, only thirteen or fourteen years ago, Mr. Francis Galton was still earnestly urging that the finger-mark system, which Scotland Yard to-day could not do without, had some greater importance than its interest as an incident in the history of ceremonial and superstition.

MR. DOBBS and Major Wanliss, after a short stay at Kabul, will come on to India direct, via Jellalabad and the Khyber.

IT will be noticed that a question was put some three weeks ago in Parliament as to whether Dum-Dum bullets were being used by the troops in Tibet, and that Mr. Brodrick was unable at the moment to reply quite definitely on the subject. We may state that the cartridges served out are of the ordinary service pattern; no ammunition with an expending bullet is now made up in India, and the ballance of the old stocks is being used for range practice,

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ONE of the few British officers who has been fortunate to witness the Japanese operations in the south-eastern part of Manchuria is Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Hume, D. S. O., who is Military Attache at Tokio. He joined the forces after the battle of the Yalu and moved on with them to Feng-huan cheng. He must have had some interesting experiences during the past month. On the Russian side the one British officer known to have joined General Kuropatkin's army is Major J. M. Home, 2nd Gurkhas, who went direct to Manchuria last March, and reached Niu-chwang in the earlier phase of the campaign.

THERE is better news of the prospects for a new commercial treaty between Switzerland and Italy. The Italian Government having made known its disposition to abandon the unyielding attitude which recently led to the rupture of negotiations the Swiss plenipotentiaries have again left Berne, for Rome, provided with full instructions. There is some hope of the negotiations being brought to a successful close in time for the new treaty to be submitted for ratification during the present Session of the Swiss Federal Parliament.

THE talented young Countess of Cromartie, who has just published a book of short stories entitled "The End of the Song," says "London Opinion," may prove a serious rival to her aunt, the Duchess of Sutherland, who alone among Duchesses has published a long novel. Lady Cromartie, in spite of her Scottish title and her love of Scotland, has spent much of her life in London. As a girl she was chaperoned by the Duchess of Sutherland, and her marriage to Major Blunt took place from Stafford House. She is petite and feminine-looking, shy, and retiring in manner.

THE "Sinwenpao" learns that a large number of Chinese fishermen, who are also great divers, hearing that Talienwan Bay is covered with submarine mines laid by the Russians, petitioned their own headmen the other day for permission to offer themselves to the Japanese at Dalny for the work of clearing the bay and port of Dalny of these mines. It being, however, feared by the headmen that this might be taken by the Russians as a breach of Chinese neutrality, the permission asked for was refused the fishermen. It is estimated by the Chinese at Talienwan that there are over one thousand Russian submarine mines in the bay and port of Dalny.

POST-OFFICES are becoming the particular prey of a highly-specialised gang of cosmopolitan thieves, probably under the stimulus of philatelism. The headquarters of the band would seem to be in Buda Pesth, where new postage stamps—Hungarian, Austrian, French, and English—to the value of some scores of pounds have just been seized in a safe buried under the cellar of a house in the suburbs. At Munich similar robberies have been effected to the extent of £500, and there are similar reports from other large Continental cities the methods of procedure in the various countries showing so many points in common as to suggest unity of plan and direction. No arrests have yet been effected.

QUEEN VICTORIA very seldom visited Eton, but in the earlier part of her reign she often invited Eton boys to Windsor Castle. Probably the hoariest of all Etonian chestnuts is the tradition of the late Duke of Westminster in the days when he was "little Hugh Lupus"—a lower boy in a jacket and big collar. The story goes that the Queen; out of regard for his father and mother, invited him to luncheon at the Castle, and towards the conclusion of an ample meal kindly asked—"Now, which of these sweet things would you like?" Whereupon the hope of the Grosvenors pointed to some pastry, only replied, in the language of the "sock shop," "One of those penny tarts, please ma am."

THE times are hard for French Army officers. But the other day they were prohibited from belonging to horse-breeding companies or associations. Now they are forbidden from directly dedicating any work, literary or scientific, or any invention of their own creation, to any foreign personage. This must be done through the ordinary hierarchical channels, and authorisation may be refused. Similarly, it is forbidden that academic distinctions of any kind whatsoever be conferred upon officers, except for strictly academic work. There is to be no more honoris causa. If he is to be inhibited and interdicted like this, the military officer will almost begin to feel as if he were no better than a congregationist.

A COUNTRY ROAD IN JAPAN.

As I ride out of the town the streets are thronged with girls and boys on their way to school—young Japan, with strangely grown-up intentness, all bent on new knowledge and advance. There are diminutive boys in peaked blue caps adorned with the gilt badge of their school and the stiff, long cotton skirts that are worn by students and learned persons of any age and either sex, and small girls in crimson skirts, their black hair arranged in a way suggestive of French poodles in the latest fashion of tufts and tails. Among them, all important, stalk the middle school students of every age, from twelve to twenty, all uniformed in dark blue coats and trousers, without cuffs and collars. On the 1st of June, whatsoever the weather, they will all blossom into white editions of their present attire, as will also the students at all higher schools, the police 'en masse,' and Government officials generally. Among the children is a plentiful sprinkling of big girls in blue cotton bright sashes. They are all "finishing"—some going to a needlework school, where they will sit on the floor from nine o'clock till three, making their trousseaux and all kinds of fancy work in brilliant silk crepe and embroidery. Others are bound for a flower arranging class or go to study the tea ceremony, accomplishments which take even years to master.

As I pass the new Girls' High School, a huge wooden building, magnificently up-to-date, with its pianos, tennis courts, laboratory, science museum, &c., writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," bright-faced girls are streaming through the big entrance gates, each with her school-books neatly wrapped in a coloured handkerchief (for in Japan books are not carried "hadaka," i. e. "naked"), and another handkerchief containing lunch, which will probably consist of rice and a little fish or vegetables in a small two-storeyed china pot, or it may be a lump of bread with a little bean paste in the middle. On through streets of open shops and wooden-latticed, neatly tiled houses, until the town melts away into garden-like fields, rich with the verdure of the indigo plant, and soon I am at the river and must dismount and haul my bicycle into the great flat-bottomed ferryboat.

Other passengers are in the boat before me—a stumpy red bullock, three women with babies on their backs, a couple of rickshaw men with their fares, two ladies robed in silk, and three or four farmers in loose blue cotton attire tucked up over long white hose, and on their heads soft felt hats, the latest foreign fashion in this province. All eyes are immediately upon me, and as our stalwart gondolier, wielding alternately a long punting-pole and a stout oar, pushes off into mid-stream, they proceed to discuss me in detail. "A man it will be, for so tall." "But so it is not; look at the hair." "Not of this country." "The bicycle, better than any in these parts. Perhaps it cost even a thousand yen." "Does not know this country's speech," and so on, in the usual impersonal Japanese style. At length one bolder than the rest tries me with: "Honourably how much?" referring by Japanese idiom to my age. Then, finding I can talk, he fires a volley of questions at me, ranging from purely personal subjects, to inquiries about the sun in England. The rest of the passengers listen with great delight at hearing such intelligible language from a foreigner, and one old lady remarks "Domo! When these foreigners first came to the country, years ago, I could not understand a word they said, but now we have learnt to understand them well," calmly taking to herself and her compatriots all the credit of my weary hours of study of a language justly styled topsy-turvey. On the road at the further bank a group of rickshaw men come forward eagerly for possible fares. Old and new Japan jostle each other along these country roads. Here in his private rickshaw comes a grave gentleman in gold eyeglasses, wearing foreign dress in the latest fashion and a good solar topee. He is a judge on his way home from circuit. Passing him, I meet a Buddhist priest in gorgeous purple robes and silken stole, queerly crowned by an unmistakable brown bowler. Then as I speed on through fields redolent of beans two sun browned cyclists flash by on shining "Swifts"—rim brakes, free wheels, cyclometers,—doing a record across the island. Gazing after them with wonder are a group of white-robed pilgrims, staff in hand, big bundles on their backs, and large round basket hats, all bound for the local Mecca, where twelve hundred pilgrims a day is only the average in May. Pilgrims are of many kinds. There are some young girls enjoying the prepetual picnic in this shining weather but also feeling that the merit of their journey will stand them in good stead when they marry, as they are soon bound to do, perhaps going to a bridegroom of whom they know nothing except his name. Several old ladies, desiring to gain merit in the future life, are piously singing a weird dirge as they plod along. Here are a group all bandaged and sad indeed to look upon, for they are lepers. Behind them a weary woman, pulling a little wooden house on rough wheels. In this sits a poor wretch whom the fell leprosy has deprived of both his feet. He has set out on the long journey to the eighty-eight shrines of this island, trusting to other pilgrims who may think to earn double merit by helping him upon his way; and, strange as it may seem to embark on a journey running into hundreds of miles in a cart without a horse, such pilgrims seldom have long waits upon their journey, someone being generally ready to pull the cart a mile or two. But often the lepers die of exposure or exhaustion long before the journey's end. Some of the pilgrims scorn to receive alms, but more have been prompted to go on pilgrimage by the fact of food and shelter failing at home, and these will go from door to door intoning a dirge-like chant, in hope of receiving a few rin (one equals 1-10 of a farthing) or a handful of rice. Many have rings on the head of their staff, which jingle as they walk, while others have a small bell which they ring solemnly at intervals.

Passing the pilgrims, I come to a long rickety wooden bridge across another shallow blue river. These bridges are built on piles, and, in stormy weather when the river, fed with countless streams from the heart of the encircling mountains, swells suddenly into a raging tawny flood, they are hastily taken to pieces and packed up on the bank till the torrent has subsided. Wheeling my bicycle over the uneven planks, I overtake an "undokwai," which is a function of the nature of a school treat, in which the teachers marshal the scholars and take them on foot, sometimes for a two or three days' expedition, to some place of interest or beauty, by way of enlarging their minds. These are boys, and the sight of a foreigner relieves the tedium of their trudge along the dusty road. "How are you, sir? I am glad to meet you," says one in eager English. I have grown accustomed to this form of address from Japanese students of the English language. It is, apparently, the first sentence in a conversation manual of greetings presumably applicable to either sex. I return the salutation, but, alas! not as the manual proceeds, so my words fall flat. Others gather round and fire off more sentences from the manual, to which unfortunately, owing to my ignorance of the book, I am not able to return intelligible answers; so at length we drop into the vernacular and compare notes of the way. As I remount they politely doff their caps and follow me with a chorus of "Good-bye, sir!"

But the sun soon gets hot and the sight of the farmhouse for which I am bound is very welcome. I am glad to open the lattice door and turn into the cool earth-floored entrance hall and call "Gomen nassi" ("Deign an august glance"). A paper panel slides and the little hostess appears, and with many smiles and bows begs me to lift myself on to the cool mats, which I am nothing loth to do, dropping my dusty shoes. She further presses me to spread myself upon a small straw cushion, and then proceeds to fan me softly, remarking on the severity of the honourable heat, and does her best to make me forget the toils of the country road.

FIGHT AT MOTIENLING.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

A despatch from Tokio says that the Russians profiting by a fog which prevailed attacked the Japanese outposts at Motienling yesterday morning and were repulsed, losing eighty, the Japanese lost forty-five.

The official despatch published at St. Petersburg reporting the fight at Motienling says that the Russians routed the Japanese advance guard in a bayonet fight and then retired, the Japanese being reinforced, the Russians losing over 9 officers and 200 men.

LONDON, JULY 6.

General Sakharoff, who watched the Motienling fight from a tower praises the valour of the troops.

He reports that the Russians on the 3rd instant, drove the Japanese to within four miles of Senyucheng.

The enemy is fortifying the Taling Pass.

The following telegram was received on Tuesday night by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from his Government :—

General Kuroki reports : Under cover of a thick fog, at dawn on the 4th instant, two battalions of Russian infantry attacked our outposts at Motienling, and made three assaults. After severe fighting hand-to-hand, our outposts repulsed the enemy and pursued them four miles towards the west. The casualties on our side were 15 killed and 30 wounded, including one officer. The enemy left on the field 30 dead and 50 wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

A Russian Ukase has been issued calling out a further large body of Reservists belonging to the military districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kasan and Kieff.

The "Cologne Gazette" remarks that should Russian warships take refuge in Kiaochau harbour, Germany will strictly carry out her international neutrality obligations.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Russian Volunteer steamers Petersburg and Sevastopol have passed the Bosphorus outward bound, but their destination is unknown.

The Sevastopol was flying the Red Cross flag, but a telegram from Sebastopol states that both steamers are laden with coal in bags suitable for transhipment at sea.

THE REAL YELLOW PERIL.

The Yellow Peril really exists, but it is not a thing of yesterday. It has always been with us—like the East wind ; and it has no more to do with Japan than with France. What we mean by it is the danger lest our civilisation, which we cherish so highly, should be overthrown by the force of hordes in arms. These hordes have an origin over which ethnologists may argue, but which most of us agree to call Tartar.

There were at least four great Tartar thrones, each standing on the ruins of other civilisations, writes W. E. L. in the "St. James's Budget." Those four were the thrones of Moscow, Constantinople, Delhi, and Peking. At Moscow, the Tartar calls himself Christian, at Constantinople Mussulman, and at Peking Buddhist ; but his spirit is always the same, and we know what it is. East and south and west the Tartar roamed ; and the only country that flung him back into his native barbarism was Japan. To confuse Japan with the Yellow Peril is a natural enough mistake ; but it is, in point of fact, a mistake, and a most serious one. Even that admirable publicist Mr. Edward Dicey speaks of the Slav Peril as opposed to the Yellow Peril. The Slav Peril is the Yellow Peril for Europe.

We have but to look at things a little closely to see this. Why do the people of the Balkan Peninsula display (as the Russians ever complain) such ingratitude towards their deliverers from the yoke of Islam? Because their deliverance merely implies the substitution of one Tartar yoke for another Tartar yoke—if they do not resist with all their might, as they have done. What makes the essential hollowness of the understanding between France and Russia? The fact that the Tartar stands for all that is destructive and retrograde, while France stands for all that moves and hopes.

The Chinese loathe their Tartar yoke ; the Poles loathe their Tartar yoke ; the Arabs loathe their Tartar yoke. What made (among other things) the English conquest of India possible was that we delivered the country from a Tartar yoke. The Japanese will not endure it. They had a taste of it when the great Tartar thrones were being founded, they made mighty and successful efforts to fling it off then, and they are making the same efforts at the present moment. They will not take the trouble to defend themselves against the odious and impertinent charge of being part of the Yellow Peril. Such haughty self-respect should command respect in return. It is now unnecessary to point out that our allies are on the highest plane of civilisation, but it is worth a little trouble to be able to give reasons for the faith that is in us.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOVERNOR OF TURKESTAN.

LONDON, JULY 6.

General Taffjacheff has been appointed Governor of Turkestan.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

Japan and the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Japan fully approves the agreement between Russia and Great Britain regarding the protection of the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Closure by Compartments.

After prolonged opposition Mr. Balfour's motion for closing the Licensing Bill by compartments was carried in the House of Commons to-night by 301 against 228.

THE COMMISSIONER OF EAST AFRICA.

Sir Charles Eliot's Case.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Wason said there was no reason to appoint a Commission to investigate the case of Sir Charles Eliot, Commissioner of British East Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE WRECK OF THE NORGE.

Fourth Boat Picked up.

SIRVIVORS' TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A fourth boat with seventeen more survivors from the wreck of the Norge was picked up yesterday morning. They had suffered terribly for six days from thirst and hunger.

CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

Reduction of Service.

TWO YEARS' BILL CARRIED.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Two Years' Military Service Bill by 577 against 43.

FRANCE AND THE CLERICALS.

The Religious Teaching Bill.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The French Senate has passed the Religious Teaching Bill, already passed by the Chamber, totally suppressing clerical teaching in France.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

The Question of Trading Licences.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

Reuter wires from Pretoria that the Colonial Secretary has informed the Legislative Council that Government has no option but to issue licences to Asiatic traders in view of the recent judgment. He hoped to lay definite proposals before the Council this Session. He recognised the necessity for action, but the question was an imperial and not a domestic one, and communications are proceeding with the Home Government.

The Council resolved upon accepting this assurance and urging the necessity for immediate action of the Home Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says a resolution has been moved in the Transvaal Legislative Council in favour of prohibiting the immigration of Asiatics except by Labour ordinance.

It is officially stated that legislation will be introduced shortly restricting the travelling privileges of British Indians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

St. Louis Convention's Nominations.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The St. Louis Convention has met and the nomination of Mr. Parker for the Presidency and the eminent lawyer, Mr. Turner, for the Vice-Presidency s assure'.

THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In view of the indefiniteness of the position of the Secretary of State for War in the Army Council, new order has been issued giving him supreme authority equivalent to that of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

BANQUET TO GENERAL EGERTON.

The old comrades of the Punjab Frontier Force gave a banquet to General Sir Charles Egerton last night at which Field Marshal Sir H. Norman presided.

DATE OF PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Government hopes to prorogue on the 15th August, but this will necessitate dropping the Aliens and Port of London Bills.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

There were 2,688 plague deaths in India last week against 2,873 in the previous seven days. The Punjab reports 1,314 (a drop of 511), Bombay Presidency 691 (an increase of 247), Madras Presidency 201, Bombay City 53, Karachi 1, Aden 1, Calcutta 9, Bengal 47, the United Provinces 17, the Central Provinces 5, Mysore State 311, Hyderabad State 23, Central India 2, Rajputana 6, and Kashmir 7.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Lieutenant Catty, 69th Punjabis officiates as recruiting staff officer for the Dogras vice Longden granted leave.

Captain Axe, A. V. D., remains at home on extended sick leave until October next.

The following officers have qualified in musketry at an examination held at Hythe :—Lients. Grant 12th Lancers ; Sykes, 15th Hussars ; Lewis, 1st Lincolnshires ; Swan, 2nd Yorkshires ; Fairlie, 1st Scottish Rifles ; Coke, 22nd Cavalry ; Smith, 58th Vaughan's Rifles ; White, 105th Mahrattas and Hutchinson, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

It has been decided that during the next five years, annuities of warrant and non-commissioned officers who have been awarded silver medals for meritorious service are to be distributed as follows with effect from 1st April last: One at £15; nineteen at £10 ; and seven at £5.

Colonel Schalch, Colonel on the staff Bellary, officiates in command of the Madras District.

Colonel Mayne, Indian Army, is appointed Colonel on the staff Multan, but will continue to officiate in command of the Southern District.

Colonel Aylmer R. E. is appointed Colonel on the staff Bannu and Tochi on vacating the appointment of Colonel on the staff Fyzabad.

Colonel Mercer is permitted to reside outside India.

The twenty-one Batteries of Field Artillery mentioned recently by Mr. Arnold-Forster as to be re-armed before the end of the current year are the batteries which are to be maintained on a war footing in India.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

END OF THE ARMISTICE.

ATTACK ON THE JONG.

A VIGOROUS RESISTANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

The special correspondent of the "Englishman" wiring from Gyantse under yesterday's date states :—

Hostilities were recommenced at noon to-day, when we fired a signal gun indicating that the armistice was over.

An hour later a few shells were thrown into the Jong. The maxim also fired some rounds. The Tibetans did not reply.

The peace delegates did not visit Colonel Younghusband yesterday, but interviewed the Tongsa Penlop. It appears they told him that none dare take upon himself to give the order for the evacuation of the Jong for fear of decapitation hereafter by order of the Dalai Lama.

Meanwhile the Jong garrison has taken advantage of the armistice to still further strengthen their defences.

I gather we will be willing to resume negotiations after the Jong is captured.

Another correspondent, telegraphing from Gyantse under date July 5, states :—

As the Delegates refused to come to the Mission or to evacuate the Jong, a bombardment commenced, and a force of infantry moved out north. The attitude of the enemy is truculent, and severe fighting is expected.

LATER.

A demonstration in force was made this afternoon against the Paldhor Monastery, with all arms, the guns doing good with shrapnel.

The Mounted Infantry made a reconnaissance of the valleys north of the monastery. The enemy replied by a dropping fire, but at an inffectual range This opposition, backed by authority from Lhassa, means that the enemy are determined to offer strenuous resistance.

The Tsichen Monastery, in the town, is a mass of flames.

The taking of Gyantse Jong will probably involve extensive operations.

GYANTSE (TIBET), JULY 6.

The main attack on Gyantse Jong opened at four this morning.

Yesterday's affair was only a feint by the storming parties. Three attacks were delivered at dark, the Infantry meeting a check, but subsequently occupying the village at the foot of the hill. Our guns shelled the Jong, damaging the masonry defences.

After seven hours' fighting our troops have occupied a part of the town with small loss. Four were killed, including Lieut. Gurdon of the 32nd Sikhs.

Fighting still continues, the enemy vigorously replying to our fire.

Fresh troops will relieve the present force at nightfall, and continue the assault unless the Jong is captured by this afternoon.

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

News from Gyantse, dated to-day, says that our troops are attacking the Jong and have taken the villages at the base of the rock.

The Tibetans are making a fierce resistance, and Lieutenant Gurdon, of the 32nd Sikhs, has been killed.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

MADRAS, JULY 6.

For the half year ended 30th ultimo, the Bank of Madras has declared a dividend at the usual rate of 8 per cent and has placed one lakh in the reserve fund which now amounts to 28 lakhs and have carried forward 2·56 lakhs, net profits being Rs. 4,77,893 compared with Rs. 5,11,712 for the first half year, 1903.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LORD DUNDONALD'S DISMISSAL.

CRITICISMS OF CANADIAN MILITIA.

LONDON, 20th June.—Major-General the Earl of Dundonald, ex-Commandant of the Canadian Militia, was interviewed yesterday touching his quarrel with the Dominion Government. He declared that the Canadian Militia was deliberately starved of arms, ammunition, and equipment. He was aware, beforehand, of the gravity of the protest contained in his recent speech at Montreal. It was, he said, the only means open to him of serving the militia. He had worked hard to improve the force. He had avoided politics, claiming freedom of action only for the technical side of his work. He had, however, been constantly hampered by the Government's interference with the machinery of which he was supposed to control the parts. His first Annual Report, he declared, was suppressed, while portions of his later Report were omitted. The Canadians, he added, were living in a fool's paradise, in so far as the preparedness of the country for war was concerned.

ADMIRAL LORD WALTER KERR.

PROBABLE RETIREMENT.

Admiral Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty will, it is announced, retire from the Government in October next, when he will be promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. It is understood that Admiral Sir John Fisher, at present Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, will succeed to the vacant portfolio in the Ministry. In this event Vice-Admiral Sir Archidald Douglas, Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station, will succeed Sir John Fisher, and Vice-Admiral Day Hart Bosanquet, will succeed Sir Archibald Douglas.

THE KING AND THE PRESS.

HIS MAJESTY'S DESIRE TO PROMOTE PEACE.

King Edward has replied to an Address from the Chairman of the Foreign Press Correspondents' Association in London. His Majesty expressed his high appreciation of the assurance of the members of Association that they would continue with increased energy to do their utmost to promote friendly feeling among the countries they represent.

WRECK OF THE "CAMBRIAN WARRIOR,"

The barque "Cambrian Warrior," 1,432 tons, bound for Fremantle, has been wrecked at Natal, near Cape St. Roque, on the Brazilian coast.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

TALL SCORING.

London June 19th—Iremonger, playing yesterday for Notts against Kent, scored 272, and Rhodes, playing for Yorkshire against Worcestershire, scored 196.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding. There were also present, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation dated the 20th May last from Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, bringing to notice the insufficient supply of water to the city for three weeks in the month of May and to the total want of water on the second and higher floors for four days and to the consequent danger to the public health. Dr. Sukhia also forwarded a letter addressed by him on the subject to the Municipal Commissioner. In that letter he stated : "The public cry for water is constant, and on behalf of the people of Bombay, I request you to take such immediate steps as would ensure to the public at least an adequately fair and regular supply of water and not to delay the matter any longer on the ground of frivolous objections raised by certain officers and others as to the alleged incapacity of the city drains and the alleged superiority of steel over cast-iron water mains."

The Municipal Commissioner to whom Dr. Sukhia's letter had been referred for favour of remarks, forwarded a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, on the subject, from which it appeared that there had been a sufficient supply of water to the Fort District except on the 17th and 18th May last, when there was a failure of supply owing to the burst on the Tansa main. The Commissioner stated that he would consider the general question raised by Dr. Sukhia and make his recommendation to the Corporation when he received the report of Mr. Sherring's work for six months.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, in his report to the Commissioner on the subject stated :—"I have to submit herewith a statements of the hours of water-supply to Fort and Colaba and the pressure in the 24" main in Church Gate Street for the month of May. This statement is prepared from the self-registering Bristol's Recorder fixed near Flora Fountain. From the statement it will be seen that with the exception of the 17th and 18th May (days of the Tansa burst), there has been an average of more than 25 to 30 lbs. pressure in the seven hours of morning and evening supply, and about 40 to 60 lbs. for 2 to 3 hours at night in the main where it enters the district. These being the pressures in the main at Flora Fountain, the pressure in the main in Kawasji Patel Street ought to be about 5 to 10 lbs. less, yet it ought to be sufficient for water to rise to the highest floors in the locality, unless the draw off from the service pipes in the way were greater than what they were meant to supply. In support of the above statement, I may mention that even on Colaba Causeway, which is about a mile from Flora Fountain, I have seen water rising 35 feet high at 8 o'clock in the morning. It has come to the notice of the Water Department that there has been some cry for short supply and low pressures. So far as it concern the two days (17th and 18th May) there were the short supply and low pressure all throughout the City, but for other days and especially in Fort District, the subject matter of complaint, the statement shows that there was enough pressure and from my calculations I have come to the conclusion that the quantity of water supplied to A Ward could not be less than 3 million gallons per day, which for a population of 54,000 persons gives an average of not less than 55 gallons per head per diem."

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to send a copy of the Commissioner's report to Dr. Sukhia in reference to his letter of the 24th May last.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

ANOTHER meeting of the committee appointed by a public meeting of Parsees, to enquire into and report on the question of proselytism among them, was held at the Sir Jamsetji Parsee Benevolent Institution on Tuesday last, when there was a large attendance. At the last meeting of the committee, held in the same place, after the sub-committee's report had been declared to be inoperative, and the general committee were left to go into the whole question "de novo", Mr. H. N. Lord moved a proposition to the effect that from the social point of view it was not advisable to adopt proselytism among the Parsees. After a lively discussion, Dr. N. N. Katrak had moved an amendment to the effect that persons belonging to religions other than Zoroastrianism might be admitted to their faith under proper safeguards and after undergoing certain religious observances. The meeting however, adjourned at a late hour without coming to any decision.

At the outset of Tuesday's meeting, Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Modi, the Secretary, stated that Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Judge, the chairman of the committee, had sent to him his resignation as a member of the committee, and he therefore asked the meeting to appoint another chairman.

Several members expressed great regret at the resignation of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhay, who was admittedly a very useful guide to them in their deliberations, and it was suggested that he should be requested, in the interest of the community, to reconsider the resignation. Meantime, the name of Dr. Dinshaw Bamonjee Master was suggested as chairman pro tem. The latter, however, declined the honour with thanks, and Dr. Dadachanjee was thereupon called to the chair. It was thereafter resolved that Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy be requested in the name of the general committee, to withdraw his resignation.

Dr. Katrak then addressed the meeting in support of his amendment mentioned above. He was once taxed in straying far afield from his proposition, but the chairman ruled that it would be better to let him say all he had to urge in support of his arguments which would throw some light on further discussions at the meeting. Dr. Katrak in proceeding with his remarks referred to Mr. Lord's contention that the translations by European savants of the Parsee scriptures were incorrect and maintained that the arguments of the sub-committee were perfectly sound in favour of their point—that there was no prohibition against proselytism to Zoroastrianism.

Dr. Sukhia impugned Dr. Katrak's conclusions ; and Mr. J. J. Modi protested against Dr. Sukhia's remarks. Mr. Sahiar challenged Dr. Sukhia and his supporters to show that the sub-committee's report was not correct or was not corroborated by proper authorities, or that the translations were wrong. The chairman threw oil on troubled waters, and Dr. Katrak proceeded with his discourse in favour of proselytism with some interruptions from the orthodox party, one of whom remarked that Dr. Katrak perhaps imagined himself to be in the pulpit, or was preaching a sermon on the Mount.

Dr. Katrak had not finished his remarks when the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

TRADE WITH TIBET.

THE report on the Foreign Trade of the United Provinces for the past year contrasts the trade with Tibet in the following table for the past two years. It consists chiefly of borax, salt and wool, which are imported from that country and of grain, cotton-goods and sugar, which are exported to it from Almora and Garhwal :—

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	92,133	87,722	8,25,371	7,50,377
Exports	56,858	64,272	3,52,623	3,34,351
Total ...	1,48,991	1,52,994	11,77,994	10,82,693

The imports, which in 1902-1903 were unusually large, declined in the year of report by 4,411 maunds in weight and Rs. 75,054 in value. The decrease is due to reduced imports of borax, the imports of which are 5,490 maunds less than in the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner of Almora, in which district the decrease has chiefly occurred, states that borax was not available for sale in Tibet this year to the extent it was last year and that its price in the plains had fallen considerably. The fall in price may perhaps be due to the market having been overstocked in the preceding two years, during each of which no less than 37,000 maunds were imported, compared with 20,000 maunds—the average annual imports. The imports of salt in 1902-1903 had exceeded the previous year's supply by 8,697 maunds, in the year of the report a further increase of 1,233 maunds has occurred. The Deputy Commissioner of Almora remarks that when borax is not plentiful salt shows an increase. Imports of wool into British Garhwal declined by 491 maunds, but those into Almora rose by 533 maunds, the net increase being 102 maunds. Exports to Tibet exhibit an increase of 8,471 maunds in weight and a decrease of Rs. 20,182 in value. The exports of grain, the yield of which is reported to have been excellent this year, exceeded the last year's figure by 9135 maunds but those of cotton-goods and sugar dropped by 193 and 250 maunds respectively

AMENITIES OF THE BENCH AND BAR.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. W. O. ALCOCK, Assistant Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in February last, convicted Dattatrya Venkatesh Belvi, a pleader, of intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting on a judicial proceeding, and fined him two annas, or in default one month's simple imprisonment. An application for revision was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. An appeal from the decision was made by the accused to Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Young, instructed by the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, and Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the accused before their lordships. There was no appearance on behalf of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

Mr. T. Walter, in disposing of the appeal, remarked that he took it that, in acting as he did, Mr. Alcock considered that he was being interrupted and hindered to a degree which no Judge ought to permit ; and that Mr. Belvi's interruptions were due entirely to zeal for his client's interests, and with no intention whatever of insulting the Court. The case was a summons one and no written charge was necessary. The offence was that, in the Sessions case tried by Mr. Alcock a witness Gurpadaya, called by the defence, was not present in Court that the Assistant Sessions Judge then directed Mr. Belvi to call his next witness, that this direction was four times given to Mr. Belvi, who four times refused to accept it and persisted that he wanted a note made on the record of the absence of Gurpadaya. That this conduct amounted to intentional interruption seemed to Mr. Walker unquestionable. Nothing could be clearer, he said, than that when a judge had once definitely ruled a point, pleaders must give way. A reasonable amount of give and take was of course usual and proper but this seemed to have exceeded the latitude which could be allowed by any Court to its pleaders and Mr. Walker thought Mr. Alcock was right to notice it in the way he had done. Mr. Walker said he took the account of the facts solely from Mr. Alcock's statement and not from any admission of Mr. Belvi's, or by way of compromise between the statements of Mr. Alcock and Mr. Belvi. He was confident that Mr. Alcock, both as a member of the Indian Civil Service and as occupying a seat on the mofussil bench, would be most careful to state the facts exactly as they occurred, and not in any way to exaggerate circumstances or stretch points against a pleader of the Court. Mr. Walker noticed the point of jurisdiction raised in the appellant's statement, and thought there was nothing in it. District and Sessions Judges received civil and criminal work indiscriminately every day during the time they sat in Court ; and in Mr. Walker's opinion, Mr. Alcock was, fully justified in finishing the proceeding in this case in his own room if he considered that it was no longer necessary to deprive the District Judge of the court-room ordinarily used by that officer. Mr. Walker therefore confirmed the conviction and sentenced.

The appellant, in his petition to the High Court, stated that he was a pleader practising in the Courts of Belgaum. While engaged in conducting a case, the petitioner requested the Judge to make note of a certain fact. The Judge having declined to make such a note, the petitioner had to repeat his request ; but in doing so, he had no intention either to insult or interrupt the Court. The Judge, however, took a different view, and proceeding under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ordered the petitioner to be taken into custody. The Court, "qua" the Sessions Court, then rose, tried civil appeals in which the petitioner himself appeared, and then, took up this case and convicted him. He then appealed to the Sessions Judge, with the result that his appeal was dismissed. Petitioner submitted that the Court below had exceeded its jurisdiction in trying and convicting the petitioner after the Court, as the Sessions Court, had risen for the day ; that the Courts had given no reasons in their judgment, that the Court of first instance ought to have framed the charge, specified the interruption or the contempt, and ought to have allowed evidence to be taken ; that the Sessions Court had proceeded on an erroneous apprehension of the facts and of the law, etc.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving judgment of the Court, said : The accused has been convicted by Mr. Alcock, Assistant Sessions Judge of Belgaum, under section 228, Indian Penal Code. That section requires that the insult to the Court or interruption should be intentional. In this case, there is no evidence of any intention on the part of the pleader to insult or interrupt the Court. The whole affair has been given undue importance and might have been more quietly settled. Some latitude should be allowed to a member of the Bar, insisting in the conduct of his case upon his question being taken down on his objections noted where the Court thinks the question inadmissible or the objection untenable. There ought to be a spirit of give and take between the Bench and the Bar in such matters, and every little persistence on the part of a pleader should not be turned into an occasion for a criminal trial unless the pleader's conduct is so clearly vexatious as to lead to the inference that his intention is to insult or interrupt the Court. We do not say that we approve of Mr. Belvi's persistence, but after he had apologised, it would have been a proper exercise of discretion if Mr. Alcock had let the matter drop. We reverse the conviction recorded against and sentence passed upon the accused ; and direct the fine of two annas, if paid, to be refunded.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. PERSEUS vs. R. G. A.

A league match was played yesterday on the Cooperage between teams representative of the men belonging to H.M.S. Perseus and the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba. Despite the threatening aspect of the weather and heavy rain during the day, the weather was fine while play was in progress and there was a large gathering of spectators round the enclosure. From the start to the finish, the game was keenly contested. Both goals were attacked in turn, but half time arrived without any score. On resumption the Gunners did better work with the wind in their favour. They repeatedly attacked, but the naval defence was impregnable. Their custodian cleverly saved the situation on several critical occasions. The play grew in interest as time approached and caused a good deal of excitement. Both sides played a sterling game, but neither was able to score. Result :—

Perseus ..... nil.
R. G. A. ..... nil.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS

THE weekly meeting in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana mounted sports, was held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan. The rain held off during the afternoon, but owing to the slippery nature of the ground two of the events on the card, namely jumping competition and ladies' tilting had to be abandoned. The rest of the programme was got through without any hitch. The results were :—

INDIVIDUAL TILTING AND TENT-PEGGING.

To take the ring first and then the peg.

Mr. D. Graham		1
Mr. W. E. Crumm		2
	7 competed.	

POLO BALL RACE.

To hit a polo ball round given course and finish between two posts.

Mr. Barraclough		1
Mr. D. Graham		2
Mr. Ashe		3
	7 started.	

During the second round Mr. Fischer's horse slipped and fell, but fortunately both the rider and the horse escaped unhurt.

LLOYD LINDSAY (LADY AND GENTLEMAN).

Gentleman carrying cocoanut to ride given course and place cocoanut on post. Lady to knock it off with polo ball. Gentleman to pick up cocoanut and return.

Mr Barraclough nominated by Mrs. Dyson..		
Mr. D. Graham nominated by Mrs. Carnegy..		2
	3 competed.	

PONY SCURRY.

Handicap for all Ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr. D. Graham's Hajt	...Owner	1
Mr. Ashe's Royal.	...Owner	2
	4 started.	

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. J. Graham's Grey Lez. ...	...Owner	1
Mr. Greig's Raja.	...Owner	2
	3 started.	

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Irish Art at the Guildhall.

OPERA AND CONCERT ROOM.

MR. IRVING'S "RICHARD LOVELACE."

LONDON, JUNE 17.

THERE has been no Mathew Arnold to make discoveries of a Celtic note in Irish painting ; if the reasons of this want are obvious, not less so is the result. The Celt has not here the occasion to make himself, with Lady Wishfort, like his portrait. There is, therefore, nothing national, even of an improvised nationalism, and not even what we now make haste to call a school, which is something local and brief. Several of the Irish painters at the Guildhall are virtually men of Glasgow, or we have taken them for members of a distinct and very recognisable body of Scottish painters. To gather together—according to lineage and not according to education—the painters of Irish race, was a task of use when an international exhibition in America was in question ; this classification, and no other, was to the special purpose. But it is of no manifest utility within this realm. The Irish painter has taken his part, share and share alike, with the English, the Scottish, and the Welsh ; the traditions, the movements, the eighteenth century, the pre-Raphaelites, and so forth, have been theirs to use, and to such nationalism as we have had in art, they have had equal right. A sudden assertion of separate character is arbitrary and of little real significance.

Among the pictures contributed by Mr. Charles H. Shannon are two most interesting portraits of the artist—both of them beautifully and elaborately painted. In the one that has a striped shirt there is something very masterly in the shape taken by the light, gently curved, as it falls on the head, the neck, and the breast. The moulding of all the forms is very fine, and the technique by which it is achieved is subtle, deliberate, and controlled. The portraiture is simple, direct, and full of dignity, and the pictorial scheme beautiful. Some Venetian feeling is in the picture, and something of Holbein in the portrait. The same artist's more purely decorative work is always interesting, though unequal in success. The arrangement of light is admirable in "A Woman with Pearls" and here, as in "The Shell Gatherers," we find the very characteristic composition whereby Mr. Shannon fills his corners deeply, curves a figure close against the frame, keeps the whole definitely as a full picture within right angles, as definitely as Botticelli keeps his tondo within its own shape. Even "A Lady with a White Fan," rather cold and rather coarse as it is, has life and charm in the position of the figure. We owe to this exhibition the pleasure of seeing so much of Mr. Shannon's work at once, and in variety.

Some little time ago the writer of a book on American painters received from reviewers the cold rebuke of contempt for leaving out Mr. Mark Fisher. But Mr. Mark Fisher appears at the Guildhall as an Irishman, with a "View near Dublin," full of skill in sprinkled light and dipping road, but tedious for its lack of charm. It is a curious effect of the coldness of the sky—blue and cloud alike frigid in feeling and colour—that the action of two persons sawing a log in the foreground should oppress the spectator with the dulness of their task. A picture that might at any rate be fresh—fresh though not tender, and if not sweet, spirited—is, on the contrary, dull, in spite of the high tone, the movement, and the sun. And in the dulness there is no repose, but labour—the painter's, and that of these two uninteresting sawyers. Mr. Alexander Roche is virtually so Scottish, so Glasgow, that we know his good Landscape as a Glasgow painting by every touch of the brush ; and almost as much may be said of Mr. Arthur Streeton's deep landscape in a gleam, "Chepstow Castle."

A known Irishman is Mr. Orpen, who exhibits a thoroughly representative collection, from that valuable exercise, "Reflections," to his best picture, "The Red Scarf." In this last we admire once more the beauty and ease of the pose of the body and hands, the strong and original view of the head in its intense light ; but as much as at our first sight of this portrait do we question the painting of the white of the eyes. Intensity is also the characteristic of "The Mirror," by which Mr. Orpen first became a conspicuous New-English painter ; but he has done better in later work of the same manner. "A London Window" is full of good quality, especially in the fine light upon the few things standing in the hollow room—the chair to the right, for example. Amongst the drawings Mr. Orpen has his excellent "The Bath" and "After the Bath." Of nearly all Mr. J. J. Shannon's work we prefer "Embroidery," a very fine reach picture, in which he has painted a face of full forms of a Rembrandt type, expressing the fulness rather by outline than by the painting, however. The arrangement and the abundance of the accessories, with the studied figure in bright broken light, make a delightful picture. Mr. Lavery also is at his best in the fresh and charming "Girl with Flowers" and from the hand of Mr. Furse there is a very admirable portrait remarkable for the character of the attitude.

Among the drawings are some examples of Mr. Brabazon's art, even more than usually beautiful. His Piazzetta is a fine drawing, curiously like Mr. Sargeant's work in watercolour ; so yet more strikingly is "Venice." Many of these lovely works are less fragmentary and sudden than the little drawings Mr. Brabazon exhibits at the New English Art Club. "Amiens" has a fine atmosphere, and an exceedingly delicate strength ; and in "Pallanza" each house makes a spot of light and colour in charming harmony. One room is devoted to the Irish painters of a day not long past—chiefly Maclise, Danby, Mulready, and Stanfield. Their works have in full the worst characters of their times. By a painter of older date, James Barry is the best picture of this division—a portrait of the artist which shows to excellent effect the influence both of Rembrandt and of Reynolds. It is interesting to find that No. 1 of this Irish exhibition is a portrait of that truly national poet, Mrs. Tynan Hinkson.

At the Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon Mme. Adelina Patti gave a grand morning concert, under the direction of Mr. Percy Harrison, in which she was assisted by Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. William Green, Mr. Mark Hambourg, Mr. Jean Gerardy, and others. Mme. Patti always surprises one in these days by the occasional great beauty of her singing, though the time has certainly come, we think, when she should attempt no more the extremely florid manner of song such as, for example, "The Jewel Song" from Gounod's "Faust ;" in her encore to this, however, she sang Mozart's "Voi che Sapete" with much vocal fineness. She understands Mozart, all his difficulty, and all his intense sense of beauty, which make the rendering of his work so arduous to the finest singer. It is all very well to talk of the "divine simplicity" of Mozart, but the fact is that even as Mozart attained to that simplicity by the most difficult paths of rejection and selection, so a similar task is allotted to the singer who artistically realises the master with true poetic instinct. Mme. Patti still remains a very great favourite with the music-loving public, and enthusiasm still invariably follows her footsteps. There is a fine sort of loyalty about the public which refuses to surrender its great favourites, no matter how time may have marked them somewhat with his finger. We should add that two little children made up a very pretty picture in coming on the platform and presenting the great vocalist with bouquets. Mr. Jean Gerardy played Boellmann's "Variations Symphoniques" very finely, and was enthusiastically received by the enormous audience. Miss Ada Crossley was in really excellent voice, and sang Handel's "Ombra mai fu" with that peculiar ripeness and richness for which she is so deservedly famous as a contralto ; she also was encored, and gave a very charming rendering of "The Banks of Allen Water." Mr. Robert Radford sang Mozart's "Qui sdegno" well but rather slowly, while Mr. William Green sang

"Adelaida" in excellent style. Mr. Green's pure tenor voice which, as it appears to us, has gained enormously in power during the past few years, was heard to really its best advantage. It has only to be added that with the exception of very few seats that were at all noticeable, the huge hall was crowded from ceiling to floor.

Gounod's Faust was produced in London exactly forty-one years ago last Saturday; it was therefore peculiarly fitting that Mme. Melba should lend distinction to the anniversary by playing Marguerite in the classic opera for the first time this season at Covent Garden on Saturday night. Her Majesty honoured the occasion with her presence, and the audience was one of the most brilliant of the season. Mme. Melba, newly-decorated by the King, was the heroine of the evening. The Queen keenly followed her every movement, and listened intently to her exquisite singing. The diva's acting was almost as notable as her vocalism. She has greatly improved in this department of her art and her Marguerite is a most sympathetic performance histrionically. A truly great rendering of Mephistopheles was given by M. Plancon whose swelling organ tones penetrated every cranny of the capacious theatre. M. Dalmores, a new Faust, sang sweetly, but his individuality was swamped by the overpowering Mephistopheles. A very fine performance, on the whole, of "Aida," was given on Monday night at the Opera. There is, of course, no necessity whatever to discuss the thousand-times discussed music of a splendid work which is perhaps far too blatant than is necessary, but which nevertheless is extremely dramatic and full of fine melodiousness. The cast was in every way an admirable one, Miss Russ took the part of "Aida" for the most part extremely well, but, perhaps, she exaggerated the make-up and a little too unselfishly denied herself a fully effective stage appearance; but she sang admirably and with great vigour and power. Mme. Kirkby Lunn, as Amneris, has seldom, we imagine, been heard at Covent Garden to better advantage her singing, which we always admire, but which very often leaves us rather untouched, was last night really passionate, and her voice was in splendid order. Signor Caruso's Radames was a magnificent piece of work. What a voice this man has which seems in his extraordinary breadth of register, to be equally fine on every particular note. Last night he surpassed himself in point of fact, we know no living tenor who can compete with him. Signor Scott was an admirable Amonasto, as he always is and Plancon's Ramfis was a repetition of an old-time success.

On Wednesday night the appearance of Melba and Caruso drew the crowded house to which, when these artists appear, we are now becoming accustomed. One knows not exactly where to place Traviata in the extraordinary list of Verdi's operas; it has a great many charming and delightful melodies, but, on the whole, although it breaks away from the early commonplace traditions which beset Verdi before he was in middle age, it does not reach to anything like the power of his latest work as embodied in the immortal Otello and the exquisitely beautiful Falstaff. Nevertheless there is ample opportunity for both soprano and tenor, and the story, at all events in another form, has been allotted practically a world-wide popularity. Mme. Melba was in perfect voice: the part affords little enough opportunity for any really great acting, but it does give a chance to the vocalist at all events, and of that chance Mme. Melba availed herself to the utmost. It is of little use to add praise upon praise to the achievements of this remarkable soprano, and we may therefore say no more than that her singing was practically faultless. Signor Caruso was decidedly not at his best; perhaps the very trying work which this season has brought to him has had the effect of somewhat fatiguing his voice, but he did not strike us as singing with quite all his usual strength and vocal power. Nevertheless, of course, the combination of these two singers was one which could not fail to bring to any listener the greatest pleasure in the art of abosolute and pure methods of vocalisation. Whatever one may say of the Wagnerian style of singing, there is no doubt that our fathers, despised now for their opinions, were right when, possessing, as they did, the wealth of genius which belongs to a now past generation, they worshipped the "bel canto."

Mr. Laurence Irving's romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," which has done well in America and in the provinces, with Mr. Sothern and Mr. Gerald Laurence respectively in the name part was produced for the first time in London on Monday night at the Kennington, the author playing his own hero. The writer of a play round any historical person usually finds himself impaled on one or other of the horns of a dilemma. Either too much is known of the character for him to have a free hand or too little, in which case he gets little beyond a name. Of Lovelace very little has come down to us. A few good verses, a portrait, and the fact that he loved and was loved by a Lucy Sacheverell, who wrongly believing him dead, married another is about the lot. Of course he suffered for the royal cause, was imprisoned and was beggared. This is not much to go on, if the soup is to be at all sustaining the scanty stock must be eked out with ingredients of the author's own. Mr. Irving's contributions to the pot strike us as rather commonplace though his cooking is somewhat delicate and would be even more successful had he a saving sense of humour, of that humour, especially, which can imagine itself in a theatre where things are apt to develop a comic aspect not so obtrusively visible in life. There are many things done in life which will not bear publication, least of all the publicatien of the stage. The conversations which lovers conduct in baby-language as a guarantee of innocence are ludicrous to the old gentleman who overhears them in the next carriage. In the theatre their absurdity is magnified by the multitude of eavesdroppers. There is no baby-language in the play, but there are numerous instances of Mr. Irving's forgetfulness of the fact that what sounds all right in the study does not always sound quite so right when repeated in what is known to be pretence before a large body of spectators. Hence several scenes, some love passages among them, written in all sincerity and not ill-written, were received in a somewhat less serious spirit than was foreseen by their writer.

REMARKABLE ITALIAN LINGUIST.

ITALY, writes the Rome correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," has just found that she is the possessor of another wonder, this time a human treasure, who has been quietly living in her midst, unknown and unrecognised.

Who has not heard of Cardinal Mezzofanti and his hundred or so languages? But Professor Trombetti outdistances him entirely. He knows 400 American languages alone, to say nothing of all the modern tongues, all the dead languages without exception, and all the Eastern languages or dialects, whatever you choose to call them.

This new wonder began life as one of the very poor and was successively a barber, jeweller's apprentice, &c. During this time he could not go to school; but that made no difference—he seemed to be educated by magic. When a little boy he bought a German grammar for two pence half penny and so learned German. One day he saw a Hebrew book translated into Latin, and learned the latter that he might read it and then went on to the original. Another day he saw a life of Abd-el-Kader and that brought him to Arabic, and so forth.

The chance which brought him before his countrymen was a competition for £400 offered by the highest scientific body in Italy for the best work on languages. This Professor Trombetti gained without the least effort or dispute. He has called it "Genealogical Connection Between the Languages of the Old World." Its purpose is to prove his contention that all languages have a common root and certainly he ought to know if any one does as he is said to know more languages than any other man in the world. He is now contemplating another work on what he calls the American languages. For this he has to be familiar with 400 of the New Continent alone.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTH-DAY.

Regarding the King-Emperor's birth-day the "Gujarati" says:—Loyal demonstrations in the shape of congratulatory gatherings took place in various parts of the country in honour of the auspicious occasion. His Majesty's Indian subjects have watched his career with interest since he ascended the august throne once occupied by his mother of imperishable fame. "In undertaking the heavy load which now devolved upon me," declared his Majesty on a memorable occasion, "I am fully determined to be a Constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people." More than three years have elapsed since these words were uttered, and the world well knows in what spirit he has tried to act up to them. His Majesty's continental tour has been productive of far reaching international results. Insolent swagger and proud defiance are not the instruments he loves for promoting the cause of international amity and concord. Dignity, sincerity and lofty motives worthy of his august position are the moral weapons which he has employed to win the hearts of his subjects at home and abroad and to secure the friendship of foreign nations.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND INDIA.

Noticing the questions put to the Secretary of State by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree on a recent occasion, the "Rast Goftar" observes:—The altered and modified constitution of the Imperial Institute makes its further usefulness to the Empire and to India a matter for legitimate enquiry. India's contribution to it in the past has been most generous: but the question which mainly concerns us now is whether any future grants can be justified by the results of the work carried on in the laboratory of the Institute professedly for Indian purposes. We doubt this seriously and therefore note with interest that, on the 7th June, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India to inform the House categorically what is the total amount of the funds contributed by the chiefs, princess and people of India, either as direct donations or through their local governments, to the Imperial Institute; what is the proportion of that amount which has been spent on the erection of the Institute and on its endowment, respectively; what has been the total cost to Indian revenues of the Indian section of the Institute since its foundation; also the present annual grant made by India for its upkeep, and towards the maintenance of the Research Department; and what are the special benefits that India is deriving from the expenditure under the last mentioned heading? These are questions which must be thoroughly thrashed out, and we hope Sir Mancherjee, having put his finger on this matter, will pursue it until this nice little item of £1,525 per year is stopped from being thrown away by India at South Kensington.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Regarding Mr. D. E. Watcha's motion at a recent meeting of the Improvement Trust, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" says it is most lamentable to notice the fate which overtook the motion. Our contemporary adds:—Not that the motion was out of order; not that it was couched in intemperate language; not that it referred to any personalities. No. There was nothing of the kind. It raised only one large and broad issue. It referred to an unconstitutional procedure. It had the closest bearing on the future progress of the Trust itself. It related to the realisation, in a more methodical and salutary way, of the fundamental object for which the Trust has been called into existence. And yet strange to say that all the Trustees, save the mover, forgot their own existence, forgot the solemn trust they have been charged with, and forgot that they were independent men of position and intelligence to whom the public anxiously looked for the free and healthy discussion of important measures. Aye, it is most diplorable to have to notice that they were all so lost in thinking of men, that they cast to the wind the salutary measures which the mover contemplated in his notice for the right conduct of himself and his colleagues. In an elaborate memorandum, which is nothing if not brimful of facts, based on official record, it was shown that the Chairman had seriously erred on two occasions in not bringing forward to the notice of the Board, in the first instance, important communications of great public interest, months after their receipt. That this perfunctory and lax practice could no longer be tolerated. That it was inimical to the efficient working of the administration of the Trust. And that it was entirely opposed to public policy.

OVERCROWDING AND MILLOWNERS.

The question of overcrowding in Bombay, says the "Rast Goftar," formed a subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation; and our contemporary remarks:—During the debate it was urged by some of the members that overcrowding could be considerably reduced, if the millowners of Bombay were to provide sanitary houses for men working in their mills. Some of the members seem to have a strong prejudice against the millowners, and do not allow a single opportunity to escape if they can get a chance to attack them. Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee advised, during the debate, the millowners to construct sanitary chawls and to pay higher wages to their men. We can understand some of these medical members of the Corporation to speak with a certain amount of confidence and authority on questions affecting the sanitation of the city, but when they cross the border line, they often make a mess of things which they do not understand. Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia would not allow Dr. Jehangir's statement to go unchallenged, and very rightly advised the over-zealous Councillor not to air his eloquence on a subject which is beyond his province. Mr. Wadia gave the Councillor a few bad minutes, and distinctly gave the Corporation to understand that those who have not studied the question in all its aspects need not give their opinion one way or the other without verification.

A VOTARY OF SCIENCE.

The "Indian Spectator" states: Dr. R. Row of Bombay richly deserves the honour done to him by the London University. His devotion to Science is even more praiseworthy than his zeal for the profession of which he is one of the leading members and his solicitude for patients. As Chief Honorary Physician to the Kapol Plague Hospital, Dr. Row has done excellent work. But, as we have said, his principal claim to recognition is his quite work at the Framji Petit Laboratory. It is workers like Dr. Row and Dr. Surveyor that we most need in India—men who refuse to be drawn away from their life-work by the allurements of what is called public life. Given the opportunity, such votaries of Science ought to rise to high eminence. But where is the opportunity, in India, and where is the appreciation? The one Indian who familiarised us with our duty in this direction is gone. It may be generations before another Jamsetji Tata comes to the rescue.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

PLAGUE is now dying down in the Punjab and the tale of deaths a months hence will probably be only a few score weekly, but the mortality for the year will have been appalling. It is quite certain that the official returns do not accurately represent the number who die, for in remote villages it is impossible to secure accuracy. Most medical men and others in close contact with the people are more than ever convinced of the efficacy of inoculation and it is a source of the keenest regret to these that the Mulkowal tragedy checked the great campaign against the disease which Sir Charles Rivaz planned. In many districts, however, the people have seen for themselves striking examples of the comparative immunity which the inoculated have enjoyed, and there public opinion has pronounced in favour of the scientific method of combatting plague, though the villagers know nothing of the mysteries of bacteriology. This being the case, it would seem that next cold weather, if there is a recrudescence of the disease—as unhappily is likely to be the case—the Local Government might renew its efforts and facilitate inoculation wherever there is a clear demand for it. We are aware that the official view is that there must not be even the appearance of advocating much less of openly proclaiming general inoculation in infected areas; but the people of the Punjab have behaved so splendidly under these terrible trials—and notably so in regard to the Mulkowal incident—that they may be trusted as a body to refrain from obstructing in all laces where they do not actually welcome prophylactic measures again. The plague problem is admittedly one of such enormous complexity and difficulty and that one almost despairs of finding its solution but Government can scarcely stand by and see the manhood of a whole district wrecked, for the strong and vigorous quite as much as the aged and the weaklings succumb wherever the epidemic gets a footfold. On some of the Canal Colonies equally with the more densely populated areas plague has left its ghastly traces and if in the next year or two its ravages are not checked the Punjab will begin to suffer permanently. Famine is bad enough, but in these days of organised State relief its effects soon pass away; plague recurs year after year, and there is seldom any reaction, and hence it become a question whether a less passive attitude in regard to inoculation should not be adopted. "Pioneer."

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WRECK OF THE "AUSTRALIA."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

IN addition to the full account of the accident to the P. and O. "Australia" which we were able to publish yesterday, the Australian papers give the following further information:—

IN THE "AUSTRALIA'S ENGINE-ROOM.

Melbourne, June 21st.—The Australia's officers on the Victoria were singularly reticent. Are you a newspaper man? asked one burly engineer. Yes. Well, I've got nothing to say to you. When the proper time comes we have got our exoneration here (and he tapped what was apparently the engine-room log.)

I don't carry anything about, and I am not going to say anything, said the third officer brusquely.

We don't feel in the humour for talking remarked another engineer. All our books are aboard the ship. We couldn't get them off because our boxes are stored in the tunnel, and that was nearly flooded. Yes, it was rough work in the engine-room after the water came in. We were up to our waists in it. The chief engineer had about the worst time. There was one check valve that had to be turned off and the water was rising so fast that none could wade to it. The Chief was determined, however that it should be shut down and coolly plunging into the icy water he succeeded in swimming to the valve. After groping in the water for some time he succeeded in shutting the valve off.

The wreck of a first-class mail steamer in the circumstances just reported is almost, if not quite without parallel in the history of Australia. There have been many shipwrecks off the Australian coast, and the tale of lives lost is fairly heavy. But the disasters have for the most part fallen on coasters and sailing vessels. The big ocean liners have had little cause of late to dread these shores. The most appalling catastrophes within the last ten or twenty years are those which have taken place off the rocky and insular coast of New Zealand.

STATEMENT BY MR. TRELAWNEY.

Sydney, June 20th.—Mr. E. Trelawney, general superintendent in Australia of the P. & O. Company, has received a large number of telegrams and messages of sympathy in connection with the wreck of the "Australia," and congratulations. On the fact that there was no loss of life. He said that instructions have been given that everything possible should be done in the interests of passengers. The fact that no one had been injured and that all had been safely and quickly landed was the one bright feature of the disaster. That pointed to the admirable discipline of the lifeboat arrangements upon which the P. & O. Company prided themselves.

EULOGY OF CAPTAIN COLE.

Referring to the captain of the Australia, Mr. Trelawney said that Commander Cole was one of the most able navigators to be found in the employ of any steamship service in the world. Throughout his long connection with the Company he had always had the fullest confidence placed in him, and he was regarded by all as a wonderfully able man. He was third from the top of the list of commanders in the P. & O. Company, and no other accident had in his 40 years' career as officer of the Company's mail steamers occurred to any of his ships.

HOUSING THE COLOURED CREW.

Arrangements have been made for housing the Lascars and Goanese comprising the crew at the sailors' homes where two large marquees are erected in the yard. A motley crew was landed from the pilot boat in the afternoon and escorted to the homes by a dozen constables. The Government, explained a P. & O. official, has not interfered with us in the slightest. The authorities have been in fact singularly quiet. The initiation with regard to the housing of the Lascars has been taken entirely by the company which forwarded a letter to the Department of External Affairs this morning telling the authorities what we proposed to do and giving our guarantee that none of the men would escape. The secretary replied 'All right and there the matter has ended."

HOW THE OROYA STOOD BY.

Commander Jenks, of the Oroya which arrived from Sydney, sighted the Australia on her rocky bed and thus describes his experiences of Sunday's gale:—"From the moment we passed Wilson's Promontory the gale set in. Such a storm I have never met on this coast. We moved on easily, and, when approaching the Heads, frequent rain squalls passed over us. The usual signals for a pilot were shown, but no pilot appeared. Then rockets were seen off Nepean, and I ran in as close as possible only to see the Australia side on to the reef, with two steamers in attendance. I kept the Oroya handy for an hour with everyone at the life boat stations but a break in the weather showed me that the Australia was in smooth water and that plenty of assistance was available. Then I came on to Melbourne.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

Melbourne, June 20th.—Arrangements were completed this morning for the salvage of the cargo. The salvage lighter Endeavour and two other ordinary lighters are being despatched from Melbourne to the scene of the wreck. The small steamer Ellen with a number of lumpers on board was also under orders to proceed to the spot.

From what could be gathered in other quarters the water in the engine-room rose about 15 ft. in ten minutes. Apprehending danger the engineers waded through it when it was up to their shoulders and eased off steam, thus ensuring the safety of the boilers. The fires were speedily quenched and the machinery cooled by water. The electric lights went out ten minutes after the steamer struck. To-day she rests on rocks with 20 ft. of water in her.

A cablegram dated Melbourne June 30th received in Colombo states that the P. and O. Australia is a total wreck. There is no hope of saving her. She lies on the Corsair Rock, and has not shifted, but, with bad weather will break up gradually.

Very little cargo is being saved, but the fittings etc., are being taken out of the ship.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Jeffery, Mr J	Ayling, Mr and Mrs W B and infant
Graye, Mr T	Scovell, Mr and Mrs
Parsons, Mr J	Tinkler, Mr W S
Piper, Mr J	Close, Major and Mrs F M
Hamner, Capt L	Egan, Mrs
Adams, Mr and Mrs R A	Armstrong, Lt G
Moore, Mr W B	Lawrence, Mr D A
Ormsby, Mr M H	Hunter, Maj and Mrs F C K
Hulbert, Dr and Mrs H H	Holmer, Mr A C S
Money, Miss L	Duckworth, Mr J
McLeod, Major W H	
Benson, Hon Mr Justice	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Maunsell, Lt E B	Tucker, Mr E V
Fooks, Lt-Col G E and Mrs and 2 children	Sears, Major J W
	Britten, Rev A
Moses, Major W Oliver	McCarthy, Mr and Mrs J J
Eyre, Lt-Col and Mrs	Hoggan, Mr W M
Joubert, Col C H	Moore, Mr Justice Lewis
Joubert, Mrs and Miss	Moore, Mrs
Hyde, Rev H B	Baker, Major D
Chappell, Mr H E	Lal, Mr P
King, Mr A J	Lawrence, Mr B
Parsons, Mr E R	Roberts, Mr F Palmer
Donetil, Mr C N	Rowan, Col H
Benson, Mr and Mrs	Merwanjee, Mr
Milten, Mr B L	Patel, Mr R P
Rouse, Lt F P P	Cobbold, Major E C
Barnard, Mr C	Orr, Mr Sutherland
Walker, Capt C B	Bealtie, Mr D
Farran, Lt G F	Fry, Mr H J B
Rowlandson, Lt H W	Bathacharjee, Mr J P
Bayley, Mr A	Pearse, Lt G
MacMurdo, Mr E L	Denny, Mr L
White, Sir C A	

FROM BRINDISI.

Francis, Col G F	Channer, Mr D
Blacksher, Dr C O	Phipps, Capt C F
Moore, Mr C J S	Morris, Mrs
Arbuthnot, Mr J	Berry, Mr J B
Deack, Mr A H	Trevor, Col F W
Bergthiel, Mr C J	Webb, Mrs G R

FOR KARACHI.

Sims, Mr R P	Sims, Mr S V

FOR RANGOON.

Graystone, Mrs and 3 children	Graystone, Mr F R

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	3	3	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total	6	8	83
Total plague deaths to date	276,187	223,168	
Same date last year	17	17	83

CHARITY BY STATUTE.

STORY OF A CHANCERY PETITION.

REGULARLY in every succeeding June, the list of cases to be heard in one of the Chancery Courts on a particular day includes the mysterious line, "Re the Imprisoned Debtors' Society's Act, 1856," as it did a few Saturdays ago. And with like regularity one of the Chancery judges, after hearing a "petition" in this matter, makes a formal order thereon, which is summed up in the one word "granted," and which relates to a fund of some £140,000.

Very rarely does any report of the brief proceedings find its way into a newspaper, and when it does the reporter knows nothing more than he hears in court, which conveys little or nothing of a rather interesting little history.

In February, 1772, Dr. Dodd, an eminent divine (who in later years, strange to say, was sentenced to death on a charge of conspiracy to defraud), in the course of a sermon delivered at Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, drew attention to the great hardships suffered by prisoners whose only crime was that they could not pay their debts—or, in fact, any particular debt. A collection was made at the end of the service, by which a sum of £81 1s, was handed to the preacher, to be applied to the assistance of imprisoned debtors. With a portion of this sum, supplemented by a donation of £100 from the Earl of Godolphin, the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for small Debts was formed in the same year, and it was so warmly supported throughout the country that £30,000 was received in the course of twelve months.

In the society's annual report of 1811 we find that the release of 769 debtors from sixty-four prisons had resulted during the previous year from the Society's efforts. No prisoner was assisted who owed more than £90 to any one creditor, or whose net liabilities exceeded £200. A representative of the society was in constant attendance at its offices—then in Craven-street, Strand—and applications for assistance were very promptly dealt with.

In consequence of the amelioration (by 5 and 6 Vic., c. 116) in the laws relating to imprisonment for debt, the number of cases deserving assistance gradually diminished, and in 1854 the income was found to be in excess of expenditure. Consequently the "governors" of the Society, in 1856, obtained an Act of Parliament by which they were empowered to distribute their surplus income among charitable institutions of any kind. The Debtors Act of 1869 dealt the final blow to imprisonment for debt (in its strict legal sense), and so, in 1871, there were only two persons requiring assistance, and in 1872 the work of the Society in respect of its original object absolutely ceased.

The Society's funds, through the increased value of securities, have gradually increased in value until they now yield an income of about £4,000 a year, the bulk of which is distributed among societies for the relief of ordinary prisoners on their discharge from gaol, and among the most needy of the general hospitals of the United Kingdom. Without the aid of the Small Debtors' Society—which is its condensed title—some of the local Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies could hardly exist. Pursuant to a clause in the Society's Act, the scheme of distribution of each year's income has to be approved by a Chancery judge.

THE ATTACK ON A RUSSIAN MINISTER.

HIS ASSAILANT'S REMARKABLE CAREER.

GENEVA, JUNE 11.

THE Swiss Federal Council held an extraordinary sitting yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to arraign the man Ivon Ilnisky, who shot M. Jedovsky, the Russian Minister to Switzerland, while he was walking in a quiet street of Berne, before the Federal Tribunal on a charge of attempted assassination.

The bullet, which had lodged in M. Jedovsky's skull has been successfully extracted, and the patient's condition appears to be taking a normal course.

Ilnisky is a man who has for some time aroused the suspicion of Russian officials. It appears the political department wrote thrice to the Berne police notifying his presence in the city, and intimating that he was a person who should be closely watched.

It appears that Ilnisky is a Turkish subject and was formerly an officer in the Russian army, but holding a Turkish passport he was able to make his exit from Russia. Since his arrest Ilnisky has declared that he is neither a Socialist nor an Anarchist but a man with a deep grievance against the Russian Government.

He alleges that property left to him has been unfairly withheld, and, driven by the misery of his position to obtain his rights, he yesterday accosted M. Jedovsky on the matter.

The Minister then told him that the documents concerning his property had been sent to the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and might come back in a week or in a year. Frenzied by this contemptuous treatment and believing himself to be the victim of injustice, he replied, "If I am to wait a year I must take justice into my own hands." He then fired at the Minister.

BERNE, Saturday.

M. Jedovsky passed a very good night, without fever. His doctors consider him out of danger. All accounts go to prove that his assailant Ilnisky was not responsible for his actions at the time of his attempt. The following details are given of his origin. He was born in Philippolis of Polish parents. He became an officer in the Russian army, reaching the rank of captain. He went through the Russo-Turkish campaign, after which he set up a factory of chemical products at Moscow in 1880. His partner was a high official. Three years later, when the business was wound up the profits amounted to 25000 roubles. It appears that his partner declined to give him his share, and on appealing to the Courts, Ilnisky was denounced as a Turkish spy and a Socialist. He was deported to Siberia, from where he escaped after three and a half years. All his property was confiscated and he lived from that time in various capitals, attempting to obtain justice.

Last year Ilnisky proceeded to Darmstadt in order to hand a petition to the Tsar. Up to the present he had always paid his way but he seemed now to have reached the end of his resources.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A New York telegram, June 11, says:—

Signor Marconi's effort to supply news daily on board the Cunard liner Campania has been entirely successful. The daily news bulletin was issued to the passengers at breakfast. The Campania had not long started when news was received from the Seaforth station and later in the evening from Poldhu. Touch was kept with the latter station until a distance of 2 300 miles had been reached on the 9th June. On Thursday morning at 2 o'clock communication was established with Cape Breton, 2,000 miles distant, and was maintained until the end of the trip. On Wednesday Cape Cod station, 1,030 miles distant, was picked up, Cape Breton and Poldhu being also in communication with the ship. On the 9th news bulletins were received from the American stations. Communication was begun with Nantucket at 3 p.m. on the 10th, news being received from that place as well as from Cape Breton and Cape Cod. In addition to the shore stations, communication was established with the Etruria and the Aurania. The Lucania exchanged news with the Campania and a number of private messages were sent at intervals. Touch with both sides of the Atlantic was continuous for three days in mid ocean.

DR. RENTOUL'S STRANGE SPEECH.

THE "Herts Express" publishes a report of a recent speech delivered by Judge Rentoul at a Church of England Temperance Society meeting at Biggleswade, in which he is stated to have said: He had before him a returned South African soldier charged with an offence that was within an ace of manslaughter, who committed it while drunk, and to him he said: "You committed this crime under the influence of drink. You were made drunk with the strong approval of the Legislature of this country, whose servant I am, and you were made drunk with the enthusiastic approval of the Christian Church that won't fight the Christian battle in this country as it ought to be fought, and I won't sentence you," and he was at large now. Dr. Rentoul is also stated to have declared that he expects the Lord Chancellor to take notice of this and other actions of his.

A FACT has just come to light which once more illustrates how great deeds of devotion may bear fruit in ways most unexpected. The magnificent act of humane bravery performed last year by that true heroine in humble life, Rose Here, the Grace Darling of the Breton coast in saving unaided nine shipwrecked seamen from certain death under almost impossible circumstances, are well known to our readers. Poor Rose has since received some little recognition of her brilliant deed but its ripest fruit has matured in a work of wide philanthropy. On March 27 last, there died in Paris a wealthy merchant named M. Poiron. Under the inspiration of the destitute woman's heroism, the merchant prince has bequeathed a sum of £16,000 for a lighthouse on the Breton coast, or failng a lighthouse for life-boats and rescue apparatus.

HERE, THERE AND EVERY-WHERE.

THE coolie is said to be, ethnologically regarded, not at all of a complex type. But he is not therefore more amenable than men of subtler build to the economic ideas of his employers. He has his own notions, and objects most unreasonably to killing himself off at a faster rate than he has bargained for. The "Perak Pioneer," commenting upon the last strike in Malaya, when the coolies at the tin mines struck against extra hours, spoke of them as "short-sighted." More than that, they were obstinate, and the police had to be called in. The police acted with decision. When blank cartridge failed of its persuasion—said the "Pioneer" correspondent—"ball was used with wholesome effect, as one of the rioters was killed and two wounded by the first discharge. This quelled their disorder. But the disorder, one fears, is apt to be, like an ague, recurrent. The "Malay Mail," speaking of the same outbreak, says quite explicitly that the "Sin Yews" were stubborn. Several gentlemen in authority went to reason with them, and called up the kepalas (or gangmen). But the kepalas were not forthcoming and when the coolies were questioned they said the kepalas would not let them. "A somewhat curious disclosure, remarks the "Mail" seeing that just before the kepalas had said precisely the same thing of the coolies, Another case, as we see, of Codlin and Short. South Africa will have to make the best of its coolies,

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In making recent soundings the lake of Phalain, near Lons-le-Saunier, another primitive lake-boat of the hewn canoe type has been recovered, along with many other commoner archæological finds. This pirogue is even longer than that dug up from the site of the lake-dwellings near Glastonbury a few years ago. It was made out of the trunk of a huge chestnut tree, and from prow to stern kind some thirty feet long the prow ended in a kind of sharp spur, while the stern was very like that of our modern rowing-boats, And in the back part of this ancient canoe was what was evidently intended to be the hole for a mast, with a chestnut block to steady it. Flint arrow heads, one or two stone axes, stag-horns, and some bone implements, were found in the same lake depot. The canoe, which was in good preservation, and the accompanying remains have been lodged in the museum of Lons-le-Saunier."

In further prosecuting the study of the weather and atmospheric fluctuations, suggested by the results obtained in a French observatory, one may learn some striking particulars about winds and the weather-glass from the "Fisherman's Nautical Almanack," that hails from Grimsby. The compiler of the pages in that annual is content to term the science, in frank English, Weatherology, and he points out that the water-glass really tells more about wind than rain. It enables us, he says, with delightfully expressive phrase, to take the pulse of the atmosphere. But you must not be content to look at the instrument; you must look at the sky, just as you look, if you, are a doctor, at your patient's face. You must become wise in skies and learned in clouds. There are not only blue and white and grey and red skies; there are coppery clouds and sickly greenish and Indian-red skies, and there are yellow and orange effects. But we prefer to continue in the words of Admiral Fitzroy, who was a connoisseur in those things:—Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard-edged oily-looking clouds, wind. A dark, gloomy blue sky is windy; but a light, bright blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the "softer clouds look the less wind, but perhaps more rain may be expected; and the harder, more greasy, rolled tufted or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also—a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind a pale yellow, wet; or orange or copper-coloured, wind and rain; and thus by the prevalence of red, yellow, green, grey, or other tints, the coming weather may be foretold very nearly; indeed, if aided by instruments almost exactly. Thus we see that with a little colour-study every man may become his own meteorologist.

A correspondent, who we are afraid, views these matters in rather a jesting spirit, writes, to assure us that there are newspapers of consideration in foreign countries also. This, at least, we take to be the drift of his communication. Many people think, he writes, that it is only in London and in New York that there exists the largest circulations in the world. But I could mention a German paper or two, and one or two Italian also, which have the same proud distinction. And turning to Paris and its two most characteristics halfpenny papers, the Petit Journal and Petit Parisien, the reading public cannot but observe with equal conviction that the one is le plus repandu and the other can claim le plus fort Tirage—yes, out of all the newspapers in the entire universe.

He was sitting by her side at dinner. I am being tortured, she said, as she moved uneasily. I have been vaccinated, and it is just taking. Why, he said, unguardedly, as he cast another glance at that handsome neck and those lovely arms, where were you vaccinated? In Boston, she replied.

Just as Mr. Hilton favours the cigarette when he is playing a golf match, Mr. Travis, says the King smokes one of the strongest cigars that only the seasoned lover of tobacco could attempt to light with any prospect of finishing the round hale and well. Before the match begins he is all geniality and smiles, full of quips and cranks and racy conversation; but as soon as the balls are teed up and the shots are made, his face suddenly assumes a serious, grave, Danterque cast, as it suddenly immersed in some hardening material. Attention is concentrated in the game in hand, and no attempt is made to keep up or to encourage a running thread of conversation in the spirit of the golfer who called the attention of his opponent to the "fine view" at the ninth hole when he was three up.

Dr. Yorke-Davies tells this story:—Many years ago when a great English contractor had to lay down a long line of railway in France he employed a number of English and of French navvies. He found that the Frenchmen could do only half the work of the Englishmen, and being a shrewd man, he concluded it must be due to the difference in their food; so he then put the Frenchmen on the same diet as the Englishmen, with the result that they were able to do as much work as the Englishmen. It showed how important a factor food was in the production of muscular power, and even the present feeding of the English soldier—imperfect as it is—would always make him more than a match for the French one.

In my progress through streets of Chicago, says a correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal," I had a peep at the Iroquois Theatre, the scene of the terrible disaster. The splendid exterior of the building, which has not been repaired in any way, shows no trace of the fierce conflagration. It proved, as it claimed to be, absolutely fireproof. It was suffocation rather than the fire that slaughtered the unfortunate spectators.

The idea that the public will look at a book only if it is cast in fiction from has no doubt (says a writer in the "Fortnightly") a great deal to do with the over-production of novels. A writer may have something to say about Popery, or pauperism, or prison reform, about the immortality of the soul, or the theory of population, about Army Reform or the tyranny of the marriage laws. What then? He knows that nobody will read him if he writes a serious book on his pet theme, therefore he clothes his pet theme in the garb of romance. A good third of the novels published every year ought really to have been issued as tracts.

AN INTERESTING SHOOTING TRIP.

Mr. Heiland is the name of a German visitor to Ceylon, who has just returned to Colombo from an interesting shooting trip in Hambantota. Mr. Heiland, who arrived in the Island about a month ago, is a keen sportsman and is travelling round the world. He came here from the North of Egypt. Hearing of the fine field for sport in Hambantota, Mr. Heiland undertook a trip at once with the well-known shikari, H. A. Peris, of whom Mr. Heiland has the highest opinion, and to whom he attributes much of the success of the trip. Mr. Heiland's bag was rather a large one including, as it did, an elephant, a buffalo, two leopards, one large wild cat, one monkey, and as many as 40 crocodiles. Among the latter was a well-known man-eater of the district of Bundala, This crocodile was one with a history, for it was so destructive as to induce the common belief among the villagers that it was there by fate and that it was decreed that some one should periodically be killed by it. It had only recently killed one man 30 years of age, and had badly attacked a girl. The villagers could not be induced to get the crocodile out of the water after it was shot, for they would not believe it was killed. When eventually taken it measured about 13 feet, and Mr. Heiland holds two letters from the G. A. confirming the legend as to the man-eating propensities of this particular crocodile. Mr. Heiland leaves for India shortly, and then goes on to Singapore. Java, &c—"Times of Ceylon."

It's a good thing if science can dispense with the human stomach, for it is altogether too puritanical in its preferences for our age: in the meanwhile, it is well to remember that Grimault's Pepsine Wine wil help dyspeptics.

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Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it, I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mrs. Craigie's, novel The Flute of Pan, on which she has been engaged for some years, will be published in September. A dramatic version of it was very successfully produced at Manchester by Miss Olga Nethersole.

Mr. B. Paul Neuman, who is already known as an author, is understood to be the writer of the anonymous novel, the Greatness of Josiah Porlick, which appeared recently. There has been almost a fashion in anonymous books, but in these days literary secrets are hard to keep.

Baron de Tocqueville's L'Ancien Regime is about to be issued by the Oxford University Press. The editor is Mr G. W. Headlam, who has written a short introduction explaining De Tocqueville's position among scientific historians. A text purified from misprints, which are frequent in the French editions, has long been wanted in this country.

The list of Mr. Dent's Temple Classics is already long, but there always seems to be another worthy volume to add to it. Thus Mr. Oliphant Smeaton has just edited "Feltham's Resolves" for inclusion in the series. Owen Feltham was only eighteen when his "Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political" was first published. The book was enlarged in 1628, and the present reprint is from that issue.

Mr. Laurence Housman's volume of literary fairy-stories, which he has had on hand for some time, will not be published by Mr. Murray until the early Autumn. It contains about a dozen stories, and it will have the title, "The Blue Moon' and Other Fairy Tales." Mr. Housman has illustrated the book and his drawings have been cut on wood by his sister, Miss Clemence Housman.

The American authoress of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, is at present visiting Scotland. A new book on which she has collaborated with three other ladies —the Misses Findlater and Allan McCaulay—is promised by Messrs. Gay and Bird. It has the title The Affair at the Inn, and in it each writer portrays one character. A brisk story should be the fruit of this original method of authorship.

Mr. Hugh Clifford, who has helped us to govern the Malay Peninsula, is known for his sketches of native life there. He has just written a book which will appear in Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen's Story of Exploration Series. It is entitled Further India, and is an account of exploration in the region which we so little understand. Tibet, the Mysterious, is the subject of another volume for the same series, which Sir Thomas Holdich is writing.

To-day Messrs. Williams and Norgate begin to issue an art work dealing with the Royal collection of prints at Amsterdam. Its drawings by Old Masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools form a splendid treasury of art. They are being reproduced in facsimile, with a text by Mr. E. W. Moes, the deputy-director of the collection. It is claimed for the reproductions that they are done so faithfully as to be hardly distinguishable from the originals.

Mr. Dent is about to publish a new volume, the eleventh, in his collected edition of the works of William Hazlitt. It consists of Hazlitt's essay On Abstract Ideas, his Fragments of Lectures on Philosophy, and his contributions to various journals. When the editors of the Collected Hazlitt, Mr. A. R. Wallor and Mr. Arnold Glover, have issued another volume, it will be complete. As may be remembered, Mr. W. E. Henley wrote a notable introduction to the first volume.

Mr. W. B. Yeats has a personal note in a little volume from his pen which Mr. Elkin Mathews is just publishing. It contains his Tables of the Law, and Adoration of the Magi, which have not hitherto been at the service of the general reader. Mr. Yeats says—These two stories were privately printed some years ago. I do not think I should have reprinted them had I not met a young man in Ireland the other day, who liked them very much, and nothing else that I have written.

The next volume in Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Series will deal with Frederick the Great and the Rise of Prussia. It has been written by Mr. W. F. Reddaway, who is a Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. G. H. Putnam, who originated the series, has this week left London for America. He greatly enjoyed his visit to London. perhaps because he worked so hard all the time. Mr Putnam isaccustomed to be at his desk by nineo'clock in the morning.

A copy reaches us of Messrs, Danny's list of six-penny books, and sufficiently formidable it is Between 1,400 and 1,500 titles are given, but they represent some of the older standard sixpennies as well as recents reprints. The demand for sixpennies seems to grow year by year, and so does the list of them. It appears that the serious works, most of them religious, which have been issued at sixpence not, have not been very successful when compared with the sale of lighther volumes at 4 1-2d.—the discount price.

A new book by Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, an American, who writes especially on natura history subjects, is announced by Mr. Duckworth It is entitled Earth's Enigmas, and it is in the form of fiction. Mr. Roberts says in his preface :— Most of the stories in this collection attempt to present one or another of those problems of life or nature to which as it appears to many of us, there is no final solution within sight. Others are an almost literal transcript of dreams, which seemed to me to have a coherency, completeness, and symbolic significance sufficiently marked to justify me in setting them down.

As already mentioned, the Macmillan Company of New York has taken over the publishing business of the Outlook Company of that city. Following on this, a number of volumes which the latter company had prepared, are to be issued here by Messrs. Macmillan. One book is by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie and has the title, Back-grounds of Literature. Another, also by him, consists of Parables of Life, and a New York pastor, the Rev. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, is the author of a third volume Religions in America. The Rev. W. S. Rainsford likewise of New York, writes A Preacher's Story of his Work, and a fourth-book consists of studies of modern composers, the auther being Mr. D. G. Mason.

Mr. E. F. Benson resently finished a novel, The Challoners, which Mr. Heinemann will publish at the beginning of July.—Miss Talbot, whose Magpie Club novel, Lance in Reas, won praise and readers, has another story appearing with Messrs. Harper under the title, The Duke's Jest. It is in the vein of The Prisoner of Zenda. Viscount Hayashi has written to the publishers of Captain Brinkley's work about Japan that he regards it as the best authority on the subject.

The next volume to appear in Black's series of colour-books will be on Naples. The artist is Mr. Augustine Fitzgerald, who has sketched the surroundings of Naples, as well as the town itself.

Sermon on Social Subjects is a Volume just ready with Messrs. Skeffington. The sermons were preached at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, by leading man of the Church of England. An English edition of Professor Theodore Noldeke's Syriac Grammar is being issued by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. It is edited by Dr. James Crichton.

Mark Twain will have the deep sympathy of two continents in his breavement. The pathos of the contrast between the private sorrows of the comedian convulsing others with his fun while his own heart is breaking is one of the commonplaces of fiction. That is not the case of Mr. Clemens; but the world which owes him so many good laughs will on that account deplore all the more keenly his private sorrow. The honourable and courageous way in which in the late years of his life he met and repaired a commercial failure for which he was not directly responsible, declining to avail himself of his legal rights to minimise the obligations which involved him, has added to the affection and gratitude due to the writer the esteem and respect due to the man.

The new volume of the popular edition of Mr. Elliot Stock's Book-lover's Library is Mr. J. A. Farrer's Books Condemned to be Burnt. When it was originally published in 1892 the brief mention of the burning of Froude's Nemesis of Faith at Exeter College, Oxford, gave rise to some correspondence in the Press Mr. Farrer has incorporated in the new edition the facts elicited The copy of the book burnt belonged, it appeared, to Mr. Blomfield, then an undergraduate of Exeter College and at the time Mr. Farrer's book was published rector of Beverstone and rural dean of Dursley. The sub-rector of Exeter College, the Rev W. Sewell, who was Mr. Blomfield's tutor, had declaimed loudly at lecture against the book, and, learning that Mr. Blomfied owned a copy, demanded that it should be brought to him. Mr. Blomfield, giving an account in the "Daily News" of the incident, apropos of Mr. Farrer's book, wrote that he could see him then, with poker in hand, in delightful indignation poking at the obnoxious volume. In a few hours the burning was known all over Oxford, and naturally was a splendid advertisement for the book. It became famous, and editions multiplied. Mr. Sewell, however, never compensated Mr. Blomfield for the loss of his editio princeps—not even with a copy of Sewell's Christian Morals.

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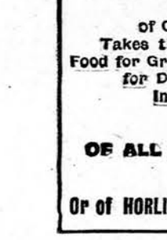
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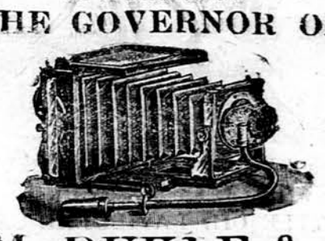

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A delicate and exquisite flavour which has charmed everyone who has smoked them.
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Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
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Specially prepared for Boiling
COOK IN 15 MINUTES.
TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS,
Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.
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Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.
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The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."
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An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.

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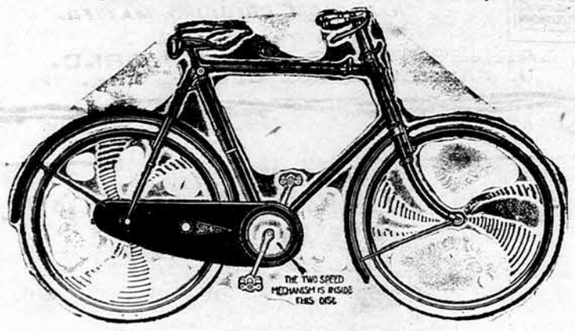
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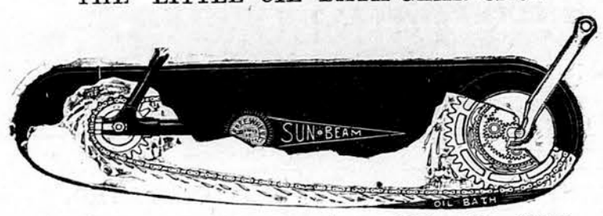
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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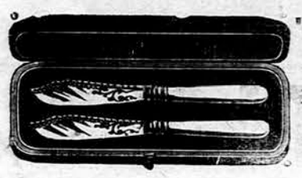
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Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 82.

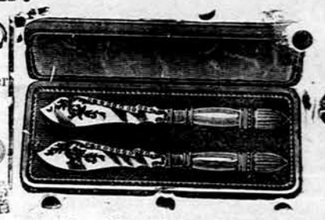


Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs 35.



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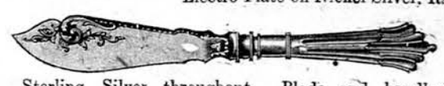
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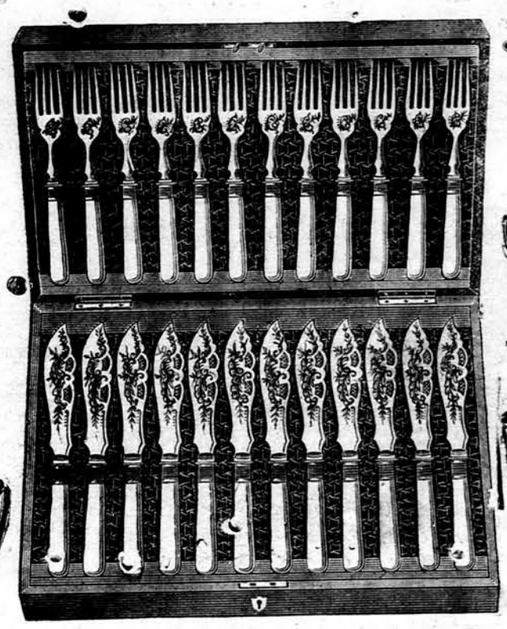
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